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**General Assembly**
**Fifty-eighth session**
Agenda item 37
**The situation in the Middle East**

**Security Council**
**Fifty-ninth year**

## Letter dated 22 January 2004 from the Permanent Representative of Lebanon to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

On instructions from my Government, I am transmitting to you a summary of security-related events in southern Lebanon.

At 1415 hours on 15 January 2004, aircraft of the Israeli air force carried out medium-altitude flights over the `Alma al-Sha`b guardhouse.

At 1510 hours on the same day, in the vicinity of `Ayta al-Sha`b, Ruweisat al-Namriyyá district, Israeli forces fired a number of rounds of machine gun fire at Muhammad Hassan Surur, a 22-year-old Lebanese national, and Fadl Abbas Jawad, a 20-year-old Lebanese national. They were not hit.

At 2300 hours on 18 January 2004, in the Ràs Naqurah district, an Israeli military vessel opened fire on a Lebanese fishing boat in Lebanese territorial waters. No casualties were reported.

These serious violations are part of a long series of deliberate and provocative breaches by Israel of Lebanese airspace, waters and land, and are contrary to the principles of international law, legitimate international decisions and the repeated appeals by the Secretary-General for an end to such actions.

In the light of those breaches, the worsening tension and the ever more serious threats by Israel against Lebanon, its territory and its population, Lebanon urges the Security Council to deter and prevent Israel from committing such violations and issuing such threats, which endanger the peace and security of both States. Israel bears full responsibility for those violations and threats, and for any consequences that might ensue.

The Permanent Mission of Lebanon draws the attention of the Secretary-General to the gravity of these acts of aggression and to the consequences that may ensue, and requests him to have the text of this complaint circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 37, and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Sami **Kronfol**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

04-21826 (E) 230104 230104

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General Assembly
Security Council

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General Assembly
Fifty-eighth session
Agenda item 37
The situation in the Middle East

Security Council
Fifty-ninth year

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(*Signed*) Sami **Kronfol**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

* Reissued for technical reasons.

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United Nations A/58/692

General Assembly

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**Fifty-eighth session**
Agenda item 19
**Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples**

## Note verbale dated 19 January 2004 from the Permanent Mission of Saint Vincent and the Grenadines to the United Nations addressed to the President of the General Assembly

The Government of Saint Vincent and the Grenadines presents its compliments to the President of the General Assembly and wishes to draw his attention to the former in reaffirming its interest in becoming a member of the Special Committee on the Situation with Regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples (Special Committee on Decolonization).

In this regard, the Government of Saint Vincent and the Grenadines hereby wishes to formerly request that the item of our admission as a member of the Special Committee on Decolonization be taken up by the General Assembly as soon as possible.

04-21848 (E) 260104

United Nations A/58/693–S/2004/66

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Security Council

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**General Assembly**
**Fifty-eighth session**
Agenda item 156
**Measures to eliminate international terrorism**

**Security Council**
**Fifty-ninth year**

## Identical letters dated 22 January 2004 from the Permanent Representative of the Sudan to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council

Further to our letters dated 4 and 8 January 2004 concerning the incitement, support, sheltering and training of the outlaw groups by Eritrea in order to destabilize the Sudan and to cripple the ongoing peace process, I have the honour to enclose herewith a news item published by the Integrated Regional Information Networks (IRIN) on 16 January 2004 stating that the outlaw groups in the Darfur region (western Sudan) had forged an alliance with the eastern outlaw groups (Beja Congress) as already stated in our letter dated 8 January 2004 referred to above (see annex).

As I put this evidence of the flagrant support provided by Eritrea to terrorist groups before you, I would highly appreciate it if you could kindly circulate the present letter and its annex as a document of the fifty-eighth session of the General Assembly, under agenda item 156, and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Elfatih **Erwa**
Permanent Representative

04-21953 (E) 260104

## Annex to the identical letters dated 22 January 2004 from the Permanent Representative of the Sudan to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council

### Sudan: western and eastern rebels forge alliance

**Nairobi, 16 January 2004 (Integrated Regional Information Networks (IRIN))**

A rebel movement in the Darfur region of the western Sudan, the Sudan Liberation Army (SLA), forged an alliance this week with an eastern rebel group, the Beja Congress.

A joint declaration signed on Tuesday stated that both parties would "continue their struggle together until they get rid of marginalization, poverty, ignorance and backwardness". Ali al-Safi, a member of the Central Committee of the Beja Congress, told IRIN from the Eritrean capital, Asmara. "The struggle will continue using all the tools (available) and with close coordination between the two parties", he said.

"It was quiet (in the east), because people were expecting to be included in the Naivasha (Kenya peace) talks", he said. "But from now it will not be quiet. One can expect an escalation of fighting in the east, because the Government is seeking a partial solution (to the Sudan's problems) with the Sudan People's Liberation Movement/Army (SPLM/A)."

The Beja Congress campaigned unsuccessfully to take part in negotiations in Kenya between the Government and SPLM/A, which are expected to lead to a peace agreement later this month. It rejected a deal on security arrangements signed by the two sides in October 2003, and shortly afterwards limited skirmishes resumed in the east after a break of several months.

"We think that the international community doesn't intercede unless there are extensive losses of life, such as the 2 million in the southern Sudan. This might be the price that other groups have to pay to get their attention", added al-Safi.

He said the injustices that had provoked the western rebels, SLA, to resort to an armed struggle were essentially the same as those in the east, and that both sides would henceforth present their grievances together as a united front.

Both rebel groups say they are fighting for economic and political power in a federalized Sudan.

A member of SLA in Darfur, Adam Ali Shogar, confirmed that there was an agreement, saying that both groups were "joining in the struggle against the government", and that they were both seeking "peace and equality in the Sudan".

He said their problems concerned the whole of the Sudan and they would fight together if no settlement was reached.

The 2.2 million Beja of the eastern Sudan have been neglected by central Governments for decades, leaving them vulnerable to malnutrition, famine and disease.

The political wing of the Beja Congress had been formed in the 1960s to voice grievances against marginalization of the region, but, frustrated by a lack of progress, had begun an armed struggle by the 1990s.

According to the International Crisis Group (ICG) think tank, Beja frustration reached new heights in the 1990s when Khartoum "aggressively promoted" its version of Islam in the region, launching army attacks on Beja mosques and religious schools, which follow a more tolerant form of Sufi Islam. It also offered some of the most fertile land along the Gash river to government supporters and investors from the Arab Gulf States.

Having joined the opposition umbrella group, the National Democratic Alliance (NDA), in 1995, hundreds of Beja were sent to training camps in Eritrea and, together with other NDA armed groups, had started full-scale operations on the eastern front by 1997.

They are currently reckoned to have a few hundred fighters, according to ICG.

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**Fifty-eighth session**
Agenda item 85
**Comprehensive review of the whole question of peacekeeping operations in all their aspects**

# Implementation of the recommendations of the Special Committee on Peacekeeping Operations

## Report of the Secretary-General

*Summary*

In its report of 28 March 2003 (A/57/767, para. 205), the Special Committee on Peacekeeping Operations requested the Secretary-General to submit a report on progress made in the implementation of the recommendations contained in that report, covering those for which specific reports have not been requested. The present report is submitted in compliance with that request.

04-22236 (E) 200204

# I. Introduction

1. This past year has seen significant progress in United Nations peacekeeping. In Kosovo, Georgia, Eritrea and Ethiopia, and Afghanistan, United Nations operations continued to facilitate complex and fragile peace processes. The missions in Sierra Leone and Timor-Leste have continued to downsize according to plan. In the Democratic Republic of the Congo, the United Nations mission was expanded and its mandate strengthened and tentative progress towards stability is visible. New missions were launched in Côte d'Ivoire and Liberia. In fact, there was a notable increase in activities in 2003 and a further surge is expected in 2004, particularly in Africa. That will test the enhanced capacities for peacekeeping of the United Nations and we should be clear about what those capacities can do and what they cannot.

2. In my report to the Special Committee last year (A/57/711, para. 8), I identified, and the Special Committee subsequently welcomed, six areas worthy of special attention by Member States in 2003: integrating lessons learned and best practices into operational planning and coordination; developing and implementing comprehensive strategies for complex peacekeeping operations; enhancing rapid deployment; strengthening training; minimizing disciplinary problems; and strengthening regional peacekeeping capacities, particularly in Africa. As the present report will show, some progress has been made in all those areas, but much more must be done if we are to meet the main challenges ahead.

3. The challenges are therefore threefold: to meet the increase in demand for United Nations peacekeeping, particularly in Africa; to find ways to meet that demand by working with the multiplicity of today's peacekeeping partners; and to enhance the safety and security of all personnel serving in United Nations field missions.

4. The operational environments of many peacekeeping operations today are particularly threatening. For a peacekeeping mission to succeed in those environments, there must be a shared understanding of the need for a robust force, deployed and configured not only to be able to use force, but also to keep the initiative and, if challenged, to defend itself and its mandate.

5. In meeting those challenges, the Security Council, Member States and the Secretariat must answer some critical questions:

- Will Member States be able and willing to provide the troop, civilian police and other personnel contributions and material support that will be required for United Nations peacekeeping operations?
- In the light of current force and other commitments to United Nations peacekeeping and increased demands elsewhere, can the United Nations sustain the forthcoming surge in new and expanded missions or is there a danger of being spread too thinly?
- When should a peacekeeping operation be led by the United Nations and when should another organization or arrangement be assigned the responsibility for "robust" military peacekeeping?
- Will contributing countries provide troops ready, willing and able to operate in the challenging environments in which peacekeeping operations are deployed

today, including the possible use of force to protect civilians under imminent threat?

- Will countries reinforce the Organization's peacekeeping capacity by providing direct or over-the-horizon rapid response capability?

6. If peacekeeping is to remain an effective instrument for the United Nations, those involved — the Security Council, Member States and the Secretariat — must continue to cooperate closely to answer such questions.

# II. Implementation of the recommendations of the Special Committee on Peacekeeping Operations

## A. Security and safety of United Nations and associated personnel

7. The precarious security environments in which we operate today are a major challenge. We are faced with increased direct threats to civilian staff in United Nations missions. In Baghdad, the United Nations headquarters was devastated by a bombing that claimed the lives of 22 people, many of whom were among the most experienced of our colleagues in the field. At the same time, the military and police personnel provided by Member States are also vulnerable to attack and violence. The murder of two United Nations military observers from Jordan and Malawi in the Democratic Republic of the Congo was particularly shocking.

8. The United Nations must give the utmost priority to enhancing the safety and security of those in the field who place their lives on the line in the service of the Organization, be they international and local civilian staff or military, police and other personnel contributed by Member States. The United Nations is reviewing its systems and procedures for safety and security both at Headquarters and in the field and must develop better capacities to prevent and manage threats by improving the mechanisms for gathering information in the field, as well as the ability to use that information effectively by developing it into useful intelligence. The importance of that capacity was recognized by Member States during the Fourth Committee session last October. I note, in that regard, the successful establishment of Joint Mission Analysis Cells in four missions.

9. The consultations undertaken in 2002 to clarify the lines of responsibility between the United Nations Security Coordinator and the Department of Peacekeeping Operations have been put on hold pending the outcome of the overall evaluation of the United Nations security management system. Since March 2002, the chief of the Situation Centre has functioned as the Department's focal point for security, responsible for (i) liaising with the Security Coordinator on policy and procedural matters related to security management in peacekeeping operations; (ii) monitoring security developments in the field and reviewing the threat to peacekeeping personnel in areas of deployment; and (iii) making recommendations on coordinated actions to reduce the exposure of staff to security risks.

10. However, the increased threat to peacekeeping personnel in the field, combined with a need to conduct regular security assessments both at Headquarters and in the field, conduct security planning for new or expanding missions, implement a standard approach to security in the Department and missions and ensure compliance with security management policy and guidance, require enhanced

internal and external coordination and strengthening of the Department's security management capacities. I urge the Special Committee to support the request for a full-time security and safety focal point and the establishment of a mission security management unit within the Department of Peacekeeping Operations in order to rationalize the Department's security policy, ensure its effective implementation on a day-to-day basis and enhance the response to any security emergency in the field.

11. The United Nations Iraq-Kuwait Observation Mission (UNIKOM) was evacuated and terminated successfully. A lessons-learned study of the evacuation process produced important recommendations for current and future mission planning for evacuations, including the need to provide protection against the effects of the use of weapons of mass destruction in missions where there are such risks to peacekeepers.

## B. Cooperation with troop-contributing countries

12. The level of cooperation and consultation by the Secretariat with troop and police-contributing countries has continued to grow.

13. In the planning of new or expanded missions as well as in their drawdown or termination, the Department of Peacekeeping Operations has maintained regular and ongoing contact with existing or potential troop and police-contributing countries, in both formal and informal meetings. The frequent meetings held with troop contributors to UNIKOM prior to and during its evacuation and with potential troop and police contributors during the planning phase of the operations for Côte d'Ivoire and Liberia are good examples of the close relations maintained by the Department with troop and police-contributing countries.

14. As an additional effort to keep troop and police-contributing countries informed on United Nations field missions, in June 2003 the Department began a regular weekly audio-visual briefing for Member States, which will be continued if Member States find them useful.

15. Building on the success of the first course for New York-based military advisers, civilian police advisers and officials responsible for peacekeeping issues of troop and police-contributing countries, a shortened course will be offered in 2004.

## C. Enhancing the capacity of the United Nations for peacekeeping

### 1. Mission planning

16. The broad objectives of improving the planning process of operations continue to be pursued by the Department of Peacekeeping Operations, particularly the early involvement of the mission leadership that will take on the task of mandate implementation in the field and the bringing together of the relevant United Nations departments, funds and programmes to foster coordinated and effective action.

17. Those goals have been reflected in the planning of new missions. In Liberia, my Special Representative was brought to Headquarters at the earliest opportunity to participate in the planning process before deploying to the field. That was found to be useful and, in addition to including the Force Commander, should be replicated in future missions. During the planning phase, the Special Representative chaired

meetings of an integrated mission task force convened to share information on planning activities. Further revisions to the integrated mission task force concept will reflect the lessons learned and best practices of that experience and lead to improved efficacy in coordinating the planning of field missions by the relevant actors. The early deployment of multidisciplinary assessment missions made a significant contribution to the level of integration in the planning of the mission.

18. Although the narrow window for planning and deploying the United Nations Mission in Liberia (UNMIL) was used to maximum effect, certain conditions, namely the redeployment of the United Nations Mission in Sierra Leone (UNAMSIL) battalions, will not be replicated in other situations. Particularly important to the planning process of UNMIL were the early and intensive consultations that the Department of Peacekeeping Operations held with troop and police-contributing countries.

19. A review of the full integrated planning process has been undertaken and a draft template for integrated mission planning has been finalized and discussions within the Secretariat have begun on its broader application. The template will provide a sequential, integrated planning framework both for new missions and new phases of existing missions. It will be applied in the planning of a potential peacekeeping operation in the Sudan and adjusted on the basis of that experience. Given the likely planning and deployment requirements in the first half of 2004, getting that process right will be critical.

## 2. Rapid deployment

20. The report of the Panel on United Nations Peace Operations recommended measures to support the goal of rapid deployment within 30 days for traditional missions and 90 days for complex peacekeeping operations. Fully deploying a complex peacekeeping operation within that timeline seems to be increasingly challenging. As the case of UNMIL has shown, full deployment within the envisaged 90 days is a difficult goal to attain. While the planning and support capabilities are largely in place at Headquarters and at the United Nations Logistics Base at Brindisi, rapid deployment ultimately depends on the timely arrival of well-trained and equipped troops and police in the field. Although many Member States continue to offer the United Nations their men and women for service in United Nations peacekeeping, most face formidable financial and logistical barriers to deploy rapidly.

21. Following a review of procedures to give effect to pre-mandate commitment authority, that mechanism was used successfully to prepare for UNMIL. Further revisions to the mechanism, however, may be required to take into account some of the difficulties experienced, including the high cost of procuring goods and services with very short lead times, which quickly uses up the allotted commitment authority.

22. The "just-in-time" pre-deployment training of headquarters staff contributed significantly to the effective deployment of the missions to Côte d'Ivoire and Liberia. In both cases, that was made possible by the stopgap deployment of staff for interim headquarters by the Standby Forces High Readiness Brigade.

23. Further effort is required to improve rapid deployment. In particular, the Special Committee could consider how to improve all aspects of pre-mandate operational preparedness with the goal of truncating preparation timelines. The start-

up phases of forthcoming missions will benefit from the results of a lessons-learned study that is being carried out of the start-up phase of UNMIL.

**(a) Personnel**

24. The United Nations Standby Arrangements System will now consist of the rapid deployment level for formed units, the on-call list for trained and experienced individuals, particularly headquarters staff officers, and a mechanism to link troops from one Member State to equipment and other support from other Member States or regional entities. Jordan and Uruguay have joined the rapid deployment level. As far as formed units are concerned, the Department of Peacekeeping Operations will give priority to the rapid deployment level, both to get the most capable forces available and as a mechanism to identify and meet shortfalls in potential contributors. In particular, key force multipliers that enhance the effectiveness of a United Nations operation and better ensure troop security will be sought. Given the lack of response to repeated calls for logistics-enabling capacities and strategic mobility assets and the fact that those capabilities are outsourced by many Member States, the Secretariat, as a norm, will seek to meet its requirements in those areas through the use of contractors. Logistics support assets will only be requested from Member States when operational requirements demand that they be military personnel.

25. With regard to military and police on-call lists, results have been mixed. On 31 December 2003, 39 Member States had nominated a total of 668 personnel to fill the 147 positions on the military on-call list. Other Member States have indicated they will nominate qualified personnel for positions as and when the need arises. While that system has been of some use in establishing the United Nations missions in Liberia and Côte d'Ivoire, we have seen an inability to meet response times, as well as a lack of familiarity with United Nations processes and procedures. On the other hand, the civilian police roster has received very few submissions. Only nine countries so far have committed personnel to that list. It is of concern to the Secretariat that, as the demand for civilian police officers in United Nations peacekeeping operations is increasing, the mechanisms established to deploy rapidly and effectively to the field are not utilized.

26. With regard to the rapid deployment of civilian personnel, the rapid deployment team mechanism has been utilized to place experienced personnel on the ground quickly for the start-up of a mission. Since its establishment, 44 Department of Peacekeeping Operations staff have been deployed as part of the rapid deployment team mechanism, mostly in UNMIL. The mission support component of UNMIL was established quickly through the use of rapid deployment team personnel. The Department is undergoing a review of the first cycle of the mechanism.

**(b) Materiel readiness**

27. The UNMIL deployment timeline could not have been met without the strategic deployment stocks and support from UNAMSIL. Strategic deployment stocks have proved to be beneficial both in increasing the speed of deployment and in helping to overcome the equipment shortfalls of troop-contributing countries. For example, approximately $20 million worth of assets were moved from the United Nations Logistics Base to support the deployment of UNMIL. Some of that

equipment was used to support the re-hatted forces of the Economic Community of West African States Mission in Liberia.

28. The planning assumptions for the strategic deployment stocks concept as originally proposed in my report of 14 March 2002 (A/56/870) were based on the mission profiles of a traditional as well as a complex mission. However, Member States decided to stock requirements for only one complex mission of up to 10,000 troops. The strategic deployment stocks are now severely depleted in many asset areas and work is under way to develop a funding mechanism that will enable the rapid replenishment of the stocks earmarked for or issued to a mission. The Department of Peacekeeping Operations is reviewing the strategic deployment stocks equipment lists and holding levels in the light of our experience during the UNMIL deployment. Rapid replenishment is essential if we are to meet the likely demands and tempo of potential future operations, particularly when deploying multiple new missions simultaneously.

29. In addition to utilizing strategic deployment stocks, the Department of Peacekeeping Operations has also sought to overcome equipment shortfalls faced by troop-contributing countries through the facilitation of bilateral arrangements, including through the United Nations Standby Arrangements System. In UNAMSIL, a Member State provides armoured personnel carriers and heavy cargo trucks, training in their operation and first line repair and maintenance requirements for other contingents. A similar bilateral arrangement is currently being negotiated for UNMIL.

### (c) Funding

30. More flexible funding mechanisms for sustaining operational readiness must be developed. At the "partners in peacekeeping" conference, held in Sierra Leone in March 2003, to be followed up in 2005, the Secretariat introduced the concept of "fast cash". The goal of that arrangement is to provide a one-time reimbursement to troop-contributing countries for their troops and equipment in new or expanded missions. The prerequisite to payment is the signing of a memorandum of understanding and payment is limited to reimbursement for the first two months upon receipt of verification reports. To date, only one country has requested reimbursement under that arrangement.

## 3. Civilian police

31. As peacekeeping operations have become more complex, the role of civilian police has continued to evolve. For example, UNMIL is addressing the criminal justice chain in a comprehensive manner and two formed police units have been deployed in support of local police capacity. While the Department of Peacekeeping Operations has undertaken efforts to meet the evolving and growing needs of current and new missions, its limited capacity should be reassessed in the light of the current and projected requirements to identify and deploy civilian police officers with specialized skills and expertise.

32. In 2003 seven new countries joined the ranks of police contributors to United Nations peacekeeping operations. However, I remain concerned as to how the United Nations will adequately meet the needs for specialized civilian police officers in existing and anticipated missions in view of the shortfalls of recent

experience. Of particular concern is the crucial need for qualified francophone civilian police officers as well as qualified female police officers.

33. While I recognize the constraints on Member States regarding the deployment of civilian police, Member States are encouraged to consider developing mechanisms that would create national, skill-based pools of civilian police advisers, mentors, trainers, reform and restructuring specialists and specialized crimes, judicial and correctional experts, including the possibility of providing United Nations peacekeeping operations with self-contained units for specialized functions. Member States are further encouraged to consider developing, within their own national police or security structures, a dedicated section of specialists, committed to the enhancement of peacekeeping police capacity.

34. I also urge Member States to take further steps to enhance the pre-selection and training of civilian police officers and to commit strongly to their operational preparedness. The assignment of civilian police advisers to some permanent missions has resulted in more effective cooperation between the Secretariat and police-contributing countries on issues of mutual interest. I encourage other Member States to consider following that example.

### 4. Mine action

35. In his statement of 19 November 2003 (S/PRST/2003/22), the President of the Security Council said the Council recognizes the long-term consequences of landmines and unexploded ordnance for durable peace, security and development and welcomes the role of the United Nations Mine Action Service in ensuring the coordination of mine action throughout the United Nations system and the provision of support to multidimensional peace operations. Moreover, the Council calls upon troop-contributing countries to continue to train selected personnel to demine in accordance with international mine action standards.

36. A study entitled the *Role of the Military in Mine Action*, published by the Geneva International Centre for Humanitarian Demining in October 2003, provides valuable information and guidance relating to the use of both national military forces and visiting military contingents in mine action.

37. The United Nations Mine Action Rapid Response Plan was implemented for the first time in Iraq. A fact-finding team and a coordination team were deployed and external organizations were contracted to carry out an emergency survey, clearance operations, mine risk education and landmine safety training. The experience gained in that operation is being reviewed to identify lessons learned and will be used to revise the Rapid Response Plan accordingly.

38. Further work has been completed to coordinate mine action training and mine risk education materials and procedures used by troop-contributing countries and relevant United Nations agencies. The Department of Peacekeeping Operations included the landmine and unexploded ordnance safety materials developed by the United Nations Mine Action Service in the Standardized Generic Training Modules, Level 1. The training package was sent to all Member States, training centres and peacekeeping missions in September 2003.

39. Mine action can play an important role in disarmament, demobilization and reintegration efforts. In Afghanistan mine action is providing employment opportunities within the disarmament, demobilization and reintegration programme.

That experience may be replicated in other such programmes currently being planned.

40. The incorporation of mine action into the mandates and personnel planning for peacekeeping operations, as appropriate, is critical. The Department of Peacekeeping Operations will ensure that mine action staff are included in integrated mission task forces and mission planning assessment missions whenever the situation requires.

## 5. Comprehensive strategies for complex peacekeeping operations

### (a) Disarmament, demobilization and reintegration

41. The disarmament, demobilization, rehabilitation and reintegration programme in Liberia has been launched and will be a critical test of the ability of UNMIL to implement its mandate. The inclusion in the Mission's budget of the costs of early reintegration of ex-combatants, from the outset, is an important model to follow to ensure the continuity of the programme. However, the programme is facing challenges related to security and the disarmament process. The Department of Peacekeeping Operations is working closely with UNMIL to address the difficulties faced in disarming the fighters and reintegrating them into their communities.

42. With the recruitment of the disarmament, demobilization and reintegration adviser, the Department is now in a position to develop operational modalities (policy guidelines, standard operating procedures and mutually agreed divisions of labour) for early preparation and planning, consistent implementation and effective management of disarmament, demobilization and reintegration programmes in peacekeeping missions. In order to support the Department's capacity in disarmament, demobilization and reintegration, particularly in the planning of new missions, additional resources will be needed.

43. The major strategic challenge in the year ahead for our approach to disarmament, demobilization and reintegration is the need to develop workable arrangements for United Nations system-wide coordination of disarmament, demobilization and reintegration policy and strategy development. That would also provide opportunities for other entities, including the Bretton Woods institutions, Member States and NGOs, to contribute to disarmament, demobilization and reintegration planning and implementation processes.

### (b) Rule of law

44. Our recent experience in post-conflict societies has demonstrated that sustainable peace cannot be built in the absence of the rule of law and United Nations peacekeeping operations continue to expend efforts and resources on restoration of the rule of law.

45. In order for our peacekeeping operations to provide effective support to domestic police, judicial and corrections systems and promote respect for human rights, they must be provided with specific mandates, strategic planning and adequate resources and must involve inter-agency partnerships. The creation of the Criminal Law and Judicial Advisory Unit within the Civilian Police Division in March 2003 has significantly enhanced the capacity of the Department of Peacekeeping Operations in that regard.

46. The dialogue with Member States has continued on those issues, including the Security Council deliberations on justice and the rule of law, consultations with the Working Group of the Special Committee in June 2003, as well as other formal and informal consultations throughout the year.

47. The Secretariat has also implemented a number of the recommendations of the Executive Committee on Peace and Security Task Force, including those regarding consultations with Member States, the development of an active rule of law focal point network and some aspects relating to mission planning. Consultations with Member States concerning judicial and prison system reform have been, and will continue to be, a key aspect of the Department's approach, as will our emphasis on partnerships with governmental, non-governmental and intergovernmental organizations and coordination in the field.

48. While the rule of law focal point network is a useful tool for information sharing, the network alone cannot make up for the limited resources in the Department of Peacekeeping Operations on those issues. Thus, additional resources would be needed to expand the Department's ability to support existing missions on justice and corrections issues, develop the existing collection of reports and guidelines, support Member States' training initiatives, develop databases of external entities and individual experts and implement other Task Force recommendations.

49. As partnership is essential, I urge Member States to provide ongoing support to those issues by continuing to: (i) consider and discuss the importance of justice reform efforts to post-conflict peace and security; (ii) contribute financial and other resources through United Nations trust funds, partnership arrangements or otherwise, to help host countries of peace operations develop their justice institutions; (iii) implement bilateral programmes to strengthen host-country justice institutions in close coordination with the United Nations mission; (iv) in coordination with the Secretariat, develop bilateral or multilateral programmes to train justice and corrections experts for potential deployment to peace operations; and (v) support the Department of Peacekeeping Operations in enhancing its capacity in the justice and corrections areas as outlined above. Through such joint efforts, we will together be much better poised to support law and order, and lasting peace and security, in post-conflict settings.

**(c) Security sector reform**

50. The trend of United Nations involvement in security sector reform has continued, most recently in the mission in Liberia. There is clear recognition that that effort is a component critical to sustainable peace and stability.

51. While the bulk of support will depend on the voluntary contributions of Member States to coherent programmes, there is a clear role for the United Nations. Further consideration is required of what that role entails. It could include development of international norms, advocacy, facilitation of coherent international support for specific programmes and provision of overall impartial programme advice.

### 6. Quick impact projects

52. It is widely recognized that small-scale and rapidly disbursed quick impact projects can serve to build and sustain confidence and support for peacekeeping operations, indeed, to offer a certain protection to missions, by addressing the immediate needs of local communities in areas where United Nations operations are deployed. In many cases consultations with local authorities, other United Nations agencies and local and international non-governmental organizations (NGOs) have taken place to select appropriate projects, avoid duplication of efforts and develop synergies between projects and programmes.

53. Several multidimensional peacekeeping missions have dedicated review committees and programme officers to facilitate the selection, implementation and evaluation of quick impact projects. Similarly, provisions for such projects are included in the 2003/04 assessed budgets of some missions, while others use trust funds financed by donor Governments. The continued financing of quick impact projects in multidimensional peacekeeping operations requires that each mission's budget include, from the beginning and beyond the first year, a budget line for such projects, supplemented by a trust fund as soon as funding from Member States becomes available, as well as better integration with developmental planning of other United Nations agencies and international and local NGOs.

### 7. Public information

54. Public information has a dual role to play in enabling peacekeeping operations. The first, which is relatively well developed, provides vital support to current peacekeeping missions in the execution of their mandates. Recent improvements in that area of activity include the first-time deployment of public information assets to Liberia from the strategic deployment stock to allow early start-up of radio broadcasting and other public information activities. In the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Radio Okapi has gained an audience of some 20 million listeners since it began broadcasting two years ago and, by establishing the only national radio network, is contributing to efforts to unite the country after years of bitter conflict.

55. However, I am concerned that the lack of expertise at both Headquarters and the United Nations Logistics Base at Brindisi to plan and support the technical aspects of public information components in new peacekeeping operations will, unless addressed, weaken the Organization's ability to use public information effectively in the critical start-up phase of anticipated peacekeeping missions.

56. The second role of public information in the area of peacekeeping is more global. United Nations peacekeeping has evolved rapidly over the past few years. Public perceptions of peacekeeping have, however, lagged behind the new realities and successes of multidimensional, complex peacekeeping operations, especially in Africa, where further demand for United Nations peacekeeping is already evident. I am concerned that this "information gap" will negatively affect the perception of United Nations peacekeeping operations and its ability to engage potential troop and police contributors for future operations.

57. The Department of Peacekeeping Operations has within the last year developed a communications strategy aimed at creating a "culture of communications" within the Department and providing it with the ability to engage more effectively with its many stakeholders. Existing resources within the

Department are, however, insufficient to take the needed measures required to implement that communications strategy and strengthen public information outreach for United Nations peacekeeping as a whole. In addition to supporting public information in current operations, planning for new missions and creating long-term information products, the Department's only officer with public information responsibilities is fully engaged managing media relations for it. The Department, while making considerable progress in other areas, clearly still suffers a resource deficit in the area of global outreach, internal communications and the provision of technical support mentioned earlier, which I urge Member States to address.

58. I also note that little progress has been made in the creation of a Department of Peacekeeping Operations web site in six official language versions and that developing that important communications tool has too been stymied by a lack of resources.

## 8. Training

59. In June 2003 the Department of Peacekeeping Operations established a training advisory group to develop an integrated training policy and strategy and to coordinate the training activities of its military, civilian police and civilian components. In order to evaluate and monitor the results of peacekeeping training, the Department is also developing an evaluation methodology and monitoring system, which will enhance peacekeeping training efficiency and effectiveness.

60. The Standardized Generic Training Modules, Level 1, which were developed with extensive consultation and support from Member States and national and regional peacekeeping centres, are now nearing finalization. The Department has commenced with the development work for Levels 2 and 3 and will consult and seek support, as before, from Member States and other partners, including regional entities. The standardized training guidance was provided to Member States through nine United Nations Training Assistance Teams courses during the course of 2003.

61. A new focus has been placed on mission training, particularly on pre-deployment training. The military component of the United Nations Mission in Côte d'Ivoire (MINUCI), as well as the force headquarters for UNMIL, underwent pre-deployment training. Such training was also conducted for contingents. Despite some problems with staff officers being available in a timely manner, the training was very effective and the Department intends to continue with the practice in future. It also successfully conducted a military on-call list training course in Hungary in May 2003, which contributed eight key staff for MINUCI.

62. The establishment of 10 mission training cells in the field missions and training focal points in others extends the coordination mechanism on training issues to the field, with a view to establishing integrated mission training cells in all United Nations peacekeeping operations.

63. The Department of Peacekeeping Operations has also been developing a new process for the recognition of United Nations peacekeeping training courses for military and for civil police delivered by Member States. Recognition of courses will ensure the rapid adoption of United Nations standardized training material, will act as a catalyst for emerging troop-contributing countries and will enable the Department to seek places for students on Member State recognized courses.

64. Furthermore, the Department has enhanced the management and conduct of civilian training in field missions. During the period from 1 July 2002 to 30 June 2003, 1,080 courses were conducted in field missions in issues ranging from aviation safety to basic English, HIV/AIDS awareness and management techniques. In total, 27,000 participants attended training courses ranging in length from half a day to four weeks. In 2004 a training strategy for civilian staff will be developed in harmony with other training efforts within the Department.

## 9. Lessons learned and implementation of best practices

65. The Peacekeeping Best Practices Unit effectively became operational in 2003 and is pursuing an extensive programme of work focused on policy development, lessons learned, including "real time" problem solving, and knowledge management.

66. In the area of knowledge management, a best practices online database is in an advanced phase of development and will be launched early in 2004. That virtual library will hold key documents in peacekeeping and provide a resource for experience, guidance and best practices in the planning, conduct and management of peacekeeping missions.

67. The Department of Peacekeeping Operations is in the process of establishing a field network of focal points to provide missions with an in-house best practices capacity as well as to allow for the sharing of experience with Headquarters and among missions. The web site and database will provide the means by which to connect the focal points and to collect best practices from the field. A best practices coordination officer has now been recruited by the United Nations Organization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (MONUC) and focal points will be established in other missions.

## 10. Conduct and disciplinary issues

68. The proper conduct and behaviour of peacekeeping personnel continues to be a priority for the Organization. Misconduct and even perceptions of impropriety have a deleterious effect on the image of the mission and the United Nations as a whole and may impede the implementation of a mission's mandate. The Department of Peacekeeping Operations has continued its proactive approach to raising awareness of the standards of conduct expected of all United Nations personnel, preventing misconduct by peacekeeping personnel and taking swift and resolute action when misconduct occurs. The strategy has included the promulgation of clear disciplinary procedures for implementation by all heads of mission, greater emphasis on preventing misconduct through pre-deployment and in-mission training and improved monitoring of conduct and behaviour.

69. The Department has developed generic training modules on the standards of conduct, particularly the Code of Personal Conduct for Blue Helmets, which are available to all contributing countries to facilitate pre-deployment preparedness of their personnel. In addition, mission training cells provide ongoing training on conduct and behaviour and the disciplinary process.

70. With the promulgation in October 2003 of the Secretary-General's bulletin entitled "Special measures for protection from sexual exploitation and sexual abuse" (ST/SGB/2003/13), the Department of Peacekeeping Operations has been taking steps to implement the bulletin in coordination with the United Nations system by

working towards ensuring that each mission has an active strategy to prevent and respond to the problem of sexual exploitation and sexual abuse by and of peacekeeping personnel. Training on standards of conduct extends to all field personnel and a web-based training module is being developed on the International Civil Service Commission standards of conduct and the prevention of sexual exploitation, abuse and harassment. That module will be easily accessible to all field personnel.

71. Personnel contributed for service with the United Nations must be fully aware of their responsibilities and obligations where their personal conduct is concerned and of the consequences of misconduct. In situations where peacekeeping personnel break the law, the head of mission has a duty and obligation of mutual assistance to the local authorities to see that justice is served. I urge personnel-contributing countries to support fully our combined efforts to ensure that the individual responsible is brought to justice swiftly. To facilitate appropriate legal steps by contributing national authorities, the Department will cooperate closely with the relevant authorities. I again urge all contributing States to take speedy disciplinary action and, if necessary, punitive measures and to keep the Department informed of the steps taken.

72. To be truly effective, the Department's efforts in that area need time and additional resources. To improve notification and monitoring of conduct in field missions, the Department is proposing that the post of Personnel Conduct Officer, to act as the mission's ombudsman, be created in each field mission.

## 11. Gender and peacekeeping

73. The Department of Peacekeeping Operations is strengthening its ability to implement the recommendations contained in the report of the Secretary-General on women, peace and security (S/2002/1154) by including gender expertise in planning processes for peacekeeping missions, developing guidelines on gender-sensitive reporting and including gender expertise in the concepts of operation of new missions. At present, of 10 peacekeeping operations considered to be multidimensional, a total of seven have existing or planned gender expertise.

74. The Department is currently developing a number of practical field manuals on gender mainstreaming. The gender resource package is in the final stages of production and will provide peacekeeping personnel with a practical field guide to gender issues in a wide range of peacekeeping activities. In addition, the Department is developing a field manual on gender issues for middle-ranking military commanders and guidelines on gender issues in mine action.

75. The Department's gender experts are being involved in the planning stages of peacekeeping missions. At Headquarters, that has entailed the participation of the Department's Gender Adviser in planning sessions on Liberia, Côte d'Ivoire and the Sudan. In the field, that has led to the participation of gender experts in assessment missions.

76. In the coming year, the Department will focus on establishing procedures for gender mainstreaming. That includes developing an organizational action plan for implementing Security Council resolution 1325 (2000) and establishing a network of gender focal points in missions.

77. The assistance of Member States is needed in several areas. First, I am concerned about the low representation of women in peacekeeping operations and would encourage the submission of more female candidates for senior civilian appointments and for military and civilian police positions at all levels. Secondly, I look to Member States to take into account Council resolution 1325 (2000) in the mandates of peacekeeping operations, as well as to provide adequate resources for gender expertise in all multidimensional peacekeeping operations.

## 12. Children and peacekeeping

78. As I reported to the General Assembly and the Security Council (A/58/546-S/2003/1053), United Nations peacekeeping missions have made progress in the implementation of Council resolution 1460 (2003). Specifically, 10 Child Protection Advisers are currently working with MONUC and two are working with UNAMSIL. An additional two posts have been created and approved for UNAMIL and one position for MINUCI. Child Protection Advisers call upon all parties to armed conflicts to ensure the protection of children's rights and highlight the importance of including special provisions for the protection of children and women in the mandates of peace operations. Advisers also advocate the inclusion of children's rights and protection concerns on the agendas of United Nations coordination mechanisms, international and local NGOs and the international donor community and assist the head of mission to identify resources or technical support for child-conscious programmes.

79. Furthermore, the Department of Peacekeeping Operations has, in collaboration with the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) and Save the Children, developed a training manual entitled "Child Protection Training for United Nations Peacekeeping Personnel". That manual, which is in the final stages of production, is intended for use during induction training of all mission personnel.

## 13. HIV/AIDS

80. Conflict and post-conflict areas are considered high-risk environments for the transmission of HIV. The response of the Department of Peacekeeping Operations to that devastating epidemic has been greatly strengthened by technical and advisory support from the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS). The Department has also collaborated with the United Nations Population Fund, the United Nations Development Fund for Women and UNICEF in the design and implementation of programmes. To assist our initiatives, an HIV/AIDS and Peacekeeping Trust Fund, initially based on funds raised by UNAIDS, has been established.

81. In January 2003 an HIV/AIDS policy adviser, sponsored by UNAIDS, was placed in the Department to develop policy and assist the standardization of awareness and prevention programmes in United Nations peacekeeping missions. That position is funded until December 2004, after which new resources will need to be secured. There are currently HIV/AIDS policy advisers in four of the major peacekeeping operations — in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Timor-Leste, Ethiopia and Eritrea, and Sierra Leone — and a fifth is being recruited for Liberia. It is my intention to deploy HIV/AIDS policy advisers in all major peacekeeping operations. There are HIV/AIDS focal points in a further six missions and others are being identified for the remaining operations. A workshop in early 2004 will bring

all those key personnel together to ensure a strong and consistent approach in peacekeeping missions. The Department has also developed a pre-deployment training module on HIV/AIDS and is reviewing and updating other training and awareness material. I urge Member States to mainstream HIV/AIDS awareness in military training.

82. The Department's policy on HIV testing for uniformed peacekeepers is being finalized. In line with Security Council resolution 1308 (2000) and current medical and human rights guidelines, the Secretariat strongly supports a policy of voluntary confidential counselling and testing both before and after deployment in the field. A crucial component of our programme for this year and next is the establishment of voluntary confidential counselling and testing facilities in more peacekeeping missions. The training of mission HIV counsellors will be continued and increased in 2004. In order to measure the impact of its efforts and hone its interventions, the Department is developing monitoring and evaluation systems, using tools such as a "knowledge, attitude and practice" survey. Ultimately, efforts seek not only to reduce the risk of HIV transmission but also to capitalize on the positive potential of both uniformed and civilian peacekeepers as "agents of change".

## 14. Cooperation with regional arrangements

### (a) General

83. In 2003 the United Nations continued to develop its cooperation with a number of regional organizations in support of United Nations peacekeeping. The focus of that cooperation has been both on seeking direct support to the United Nations by deploying before, alongside or after a United Nations operation, as well as on the long-term enhancement of the capacity for peacekeeping of regional and subregional organizations, particularly in Africa.

84. I believe we are seeing positive developments towards the creation of strategic partnerships to meet the peacekeeping challenges of today, which for the United Nations are overwhelmingly in Africa. The deployment of a United Nations peacekeeping operation can now be envisaged as part of a series of efforts that take advantage of the comparative strengths of different organizations. In Côte d'Ivoire, the additional rapid reaction capabilities of the French operation "Licorne" reinforce the effectiveness of the force deployed by the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) and MINUCI. For its part, the United Nations provided support to ECOWAS in the development of support plans and cost estimates for the establishment of its force.

85. In Liberia, the need for a rapid deployment before a United Nations peacekeeping operation could take over was met by an ECOWAS force. The United Nations and ECOWAS worked together to ensure the transportation and inter-operability of the ECOWAS force in Liberia, which was subsequently re-hatted. Despite some difficulties regarding capacity, particularly in the areas of coherence, equipment and logistics sustainability, that ensured continuity.

86. In the Democratic Republic of the Congo, a European Union-led force was deployed in Bunia for 90 days, reducing ethnic fighting in that town and allowing time for the mandate and the force of MONUC to be restructured in order to address the security needs of the United Nations-supported peace process.

87. I note that rapid response capabilities for peacekeeping operations have been established, or are under development, in the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO), the European Union and the African Union. The very rapid deployment targets of some of those forces could contribute significantly to United Nations peace and security objectives, particularly if they could remain in areas of operation for the length of time needed for the United Nations to deploy, or as the situation requires.

88. When a robust force is used to bridge the gap before the deployment of a United Nations operation, it is useful to follow the successful model employed in the former East Timor in 1999 when core elements of the Australian-led International Force in East Timor remained in-theatre and re-hatted as Blue Helmets. That enabled a smooth transition to a robust and credible United Nations force and ensured the continuity of the mission.

89. In February 2003, the African Union deployed the African Mission in Burundi to facilitate the continuing implementation of the ceasefire agreements, although financial constraints impeded the deployment of that mission to full strength. The African Union is making considerable efforts to enhance its peacekeeping capacities and missions such as the one in Burundi must receive adequate and sustained international assistance.

90. I also note the development by the European Union of the African Peace Facility to fund peace support and peacekeeping operations conducted by African regional organizations. That kind of initiative is important to enhance the capability of the African Union and African regional organizations to address conflict prevention, management and resolution in Africa.

91. Elsewhere, the United Nations mission in Georgia continued to work closely with the Commonwealth of Independent States peacekeeping force to monitor and verify the implementation of the ceasefire and separation of forces agreement and with the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE) in the protection and promotion of human rights in Abkhazia, Georgia. In Kosovo, the United Nations, the European Union and OSCE continued to coordinate their activities in an integrated manner, cooperating effectively with the NATO-led international security force. In Afghanistan, the United Nations mission continued to cooperate with the coalition forces as well as the International Security Assistance Force to allow for the extension of the Government's authority throughout the country and the pursuit of the Bonn process.

92. If we are to assure an adequate response to the needs of post-conflict situations, I welcome all those developments. The Secretariat is working closely with regional entities to identify capabilities that the United Nations requires for its missions as well as to develop further modalities of cooperation to meet the overall demands of peacekeeping, particularly in Africa. For example, coherent and robust over-the-horizon rapid response capability is required in a number of situations. Regional entities may be in a position to respond to those needs.

### (b) Enhancing Africa's peacekeeping capacity

93. Later this year I will report comprehensively on the enhancement of Africa's peacekeeping capacity, both in terms of support to activities conducted by regional

or subregional organizations and assistance that enhances the capacity of Member States to contribute.

94. As Africa develops its own capabilities for peacekeeping, the United Nations continued in 2003 to support those initiatives in a number of ways and to develop mechanisms in support of the enhancement of African peacekeeping capacity. The Secretariat continued to work closely with the African Union to coordinate assistance in finalizing the proposals for the establishment of the African Standby Force and the Military Staff Committee called for in the African Union Protocol relating to the establishment of the Peace and Security Council. The Department of Peacekeeping Operations assisted the Union in establishing the African Union situation room procedures for handling emergency and crisis situations and in improving its audio, video and teleconferencing facilities. The United Nations is also strengthening cooperation with bilateral donors and other organizations that are involved in strengthening African peacekeeping capacity to ensure that regional efforts adhere to United Nations standards of peacekeeping.

95. The concept of the subregional brigades under consideration as part of the African Standby Force is aimed at providing a rapid presence while the United Nations deploys or while the African Union seeks the deployment of a United Nations mission. Properly resourced, that can be very useful in the immediate aftermath of a peace agreement. In the near to medium term, considerable effort will be required to permit those brigades to deploy into volatile situations requiring highly mobile robust forces. For that reason, while focused efforts to strengthen African peacekeeping capacities should continue and be increased, there will be a continuing need for the operational commitment in Africa of highly capable forces from other regions, including to missions under United Nations command.

## 15. Financial and procurement issues

96. There have been significant improvements in the conclusion of memorandums of understanding between the United Nations and troop-contributing countries. Stressing the importance, during negotiations, of signing a memorandum of understanding has led to a 50 per cent reduction in the average amount of time for a memorandum of understanding to be signed by Member States. Further efforts are being made to expedite that process. Signature of memorandums of understanding is required for the processing of claims as well as for other arrangements such as "fast cash".

97. The Department of Peacekeeping Operations continues to support the work of the 2004 Working Group on Contingent-owned Equipment and has proposed that the Working Group, at its next meeting, consider establishing a mechanism to allow for a more regular review of the administrative aspects of the contingent-owned equipment system in addition to the mandated triennial review of reimbursement rates.

98. A complete review of United Nations ration scales has been undertaken, following a suggestion made during the partners in peacekeeping conference that took place in March 2003 in Sierra Leone.

99. Efforts to increase procurement from developing countries, least developed countries and economies in transition have led to 48 per cent of procurements in

2002 emanating from those countries. That percentage has been steadily rising since 1999.

## III. Observations

100. The past year has been an eventful one in peacekeeping, with yet another significant surge of activity. It has also confirmed that our greatest challenges are in Africa. The great majority of United Nations peacekeepers are deployed in Africa and that tendency will continue. That intensification of activity largely reflects the welcome new opportunities for peace created in Africa, by Africans, whose home-grown initiatives deserve to be nurtured and sustained. The international community must do more to ensure that those opportunities to bring peace are not lost.

101. The past year was also one marked by tragedy. Sadly, we lost yet more lives in the service of peace. To honour their sacrifice and to meet our responsibilities to those who continue to risk their lives in the field, the United Nations, its Member States and the Secretariat must do much more to enhance their safety and security.

102. Meeting those challenges will not be easy and will require the continued collaborative efforts of Member States, the Security Council and the Secretariat to make United Nations peacekeeping the effective instrument it can be in helping to end violent conflict and build peace where it is most needed.

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**Fifty-eighth session**
Agenda item 117 (c)
**Human rights questions: human rights situations and reports of special rapporteurs and representatives**

## Letter dated 20 January 2004 from the Permanent Representative of Turkmenistan to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to inform you that the President of Turkmenistan has issued a decree whereby, in view of the completion of the investigation of the terrorist act committed in Ashgabat, Turkmenistan, on 25 November 2002, the exit permit requirement for citizens of Turkmenistan wishing to travel abroad, temporarily introduced earlier, has been abolished, effective 8 January 2004.

I would be grateful if you would circulate the present letter as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 117 (c).

(*Signed*) Aksoltan **Ataeva**
Permanent Representative of Turkmenistan
to the United Nations

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Agenda item 156
**Measures to eliminate international terrorism**

## Letter dated 27 January 2004 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Cuba to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to attach herewith a statement by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs concerning the recent manoeuvres in Panama, aimed at affecting the current legal process in that country against Luis Posada Carriles and the other terrorists detained since November 2000 for plotting to assassinate the President of the Council of State and Council of Ministers of Cuba in the University of Panama Auditorium, which would also have led to the death of hundreds of Panamanians attending the event.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter circulated as a document of the General Assembly under agenda item 156.

(*Signed*) Orlando **Requeijo Gual**
Ambassador
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

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## Annex to the letter dated 27 January 2004 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Cuba to the United Nations Addressed to the Secretary-General

### Statement from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs has learned with consternation and indignation of recent manoeuvres in Panama aimed at affecting the legal process in that country against Luis Posada Carriles and the other terrorists detained since November 2000 for plotting to assassinate our Commander-in-Chief in the University of Panama Auditorium, an attack which would also have led to the death of hundreds of Panamanians attending the event.

On this occasion, in a repetition of his actions intended to derail the trial, Rogelio Cruz, the lawyer of terrorist Posada Carriles, has challenged Judge Enrique Paniza, who has presided over the case from the outset and who maintained an impartial attitude during the preliminary hearing in September last year to arraign the terrorists for their evident crimes committed in the Republic of Panama.

Rogelio Cruz claims that Judge Paniza broke the law by showing bias against his clients. What bias is Mr. Cruz referring to, when the 46 volumes of the trial proceedings make it increasingly clear that the accused terrorists, some of them using false identity documents, smuggled dozens of kilograms of plastic explosive into the Republic of Panama and planned and attempted to commit an abominable act of terrorism?

What bias is terrorist Posada Carriles' defence lawyer talking about when the defendant's records speak for themselves?

Are these not the same individuals who plunged dozens of Cuban families into mourning with the criminal destruction in flight of a Cubana Aviation passenger plane off the coast of Barbados?

Are they not the very assassins of Cuban diplomat Félix García in New York, Cuban technician Artaignan Díaz Díaz in Mexico, and Crecencio Galañena Hernández and Jesús Cejas Arias, Cuban diplomats assigned to the Cuban Embassy in Argentina, among many other crimes against our people?

Is attorney Rogelio Cruz possibly trying to have declared void an entire legal process in which the Panamanian judicial authorities have made every effort to be just and impartial, staying close to the letter and the spirit of that sister nation's legislation?

These intimidatory circumstances have even resulted in Judge Enrique Paniza requesting to be withdrawn from the case, a request that is being considered by Panama's Supreme Court of Justice.

These manoeuvres by Rogelio Cruz and those supporting him in Panama are favourably regarded by representatives of the Miami terrorist mafia, which has consistently directed and financed the terrorists' defence, in collusion with whom they have acted and are acting, and whose instructions they followed in planning the actions of those currently detained.

This is the same mafia that, from the beginning of the legal proceedings, has sought to obtain the release of the terrorists or help them to escape, as Luis Posada Carriles has already done from a Venezuelan jail and Gaspar Jiménez Escobedo from a Mexican one. Our Government has repeatedly exposed these plans, and our people has been fully informed of the progress of the trial.

Now, the manipulations of lawyer Rogelio Cruz and his Miami masters are hindering the trial on the merits, scheduled by Judge Paniza for 23-25 January 2004, and a new date is being proposed for March. Nevertheless, further actions are anticipated on the part of that corrupt individual and his bosses to ensure that the trial does not conclude before November of this year when, the terrorists having completed four years in remand, Panamanian law allows for a modification of their conditions of detention.

That could mean the terrorists being discharged from jail and, for example, benefiting from a regime of house arrest, an objective pursued from the outset by the Miami mafia and their defence lawyer in order to organize their escape.

These manoeuvres are compounded by information published in the Panamanian press to the effect that the United States Government has been pressuring the Panamanian executive for the release of the four terrorists. In its edition of 2 January 2004, the Panamanian daily *El Siglo* reported in an article headlined "Why did Colin Powell come to Panama?" that "the real motive for the visit by the United States Secretary of State on 3 November for the Centenary of the Republic festivities was to directly communicate to the Panamanian president that President George Bush would like to see the little old terrorist and his buddies imprisoned in that country for an assassination attempt tried in absentia".

If that information is correct, that would mean that the Panamanian Government is being asked to find a way to release the detainees before the trial takes place, in which case the legal proceedings undertaken since November 2000 would become a joke at the expense of the Panamanian judicial authorities, the Cuban people and the Panamanian people.

One might ask whether this issue is one of the objectives of fellow-terrorist Otto Reich's current visit to Panama.

While denouncing this new manoeuvre designed to prevent the Panamanian courts from doing justice, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs likewise condemns the threats and intimidation against key figures in the terrorists' trial, and hopes that the legal authorities and public opinion in Panama will not allow these legal proceedings, which have been conducted with full impartiality and justice, to be wrecked.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs also trusts that the Government of the Republic of Panama, with whom it maintains diplomatic and cooperative relations in accordance with international standards and practices, will reject any attempt at pressure or coercion involving the release of the terrorists detained in its territory and will allow the free and unhindered working of the Panamanian justice system, which has played such an outstanding role in these proceedings.

Havana, 19 January 2004

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**Fifty-eighth session**
Agenda items 67 and 156

**Review of the implementation of the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security**

**Measures to eliminate international terrorism**

**Security Council**
**Fifty-ninth year**

## Identical letters dated 30 January 2004 from the Permanent Representative of Israel to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council

I am writing following the most recent horrific Palestinian terrorist attack perpetrated against the citizens of Israel.

Yesterday, 29 January 2004, at approximately 9 a.m. (local time), a Palestinian Authority policeman from Bethlehem perpetrated a grave suicide attack on a crowded commuter bus in central Jerusalem, killing 10 people and wounding over 50, 10 of them seriously. The bomb was packed with metal balls, nails and bolts into order to affect maximum pain and injury on the victims. The attack on public bus No. 19 occurred on the corner of Gaza and Arlozorov Streets, close to the official residence of Prime Minister Ariel Sharon in the suburban Rehavia neighbourhood. The powerful explosion ripped off one side of the bus and the back of the roof, lifting it 12 meters into the air, and blew out windows in the surrounding vicinity. Limbs and body parts of victims were strewn throughout the area of the blast, creating a scene of indescribable carnage and horror. The murdered were Avraham Balhasan, 28; Rose Boneh, 39; Chana Bunder, 38; Anat Darom, 23; Octavian Floresco, 42; Natalia Gamril, 53; Baruch Hondiashvili, 38; Dana Itach, 24; Eli Zfira, 48 — all of Jerusalem; and Yehezkel Goldberg, 41, of Betar Illit. The Al Aqsa Martyrs Brigades, of Yasser Arafat's own Fatah movement, proudly claimed responsibility for the attack, which was also welcomed by the terrorist organizations Islamic Jihad and Hizbullah. At the time of the bombing, Israeli Defense Minister Shaul Mofaz was meeting United States envoys David Satterfield and John Wolf to discuss measures to move the peace process forward.

Yesterday's attack proves yet again that the Palestinian leadership's legally and morally bankrupt strategy of brazen inaction and support for continued terrorist activity against innocent civilians remains unchanged. Israel is both outraged and deeply saddened by this horrific display of brutality and the continuing Palestinian violations of the most basic obligations of international law, human rights, Security

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Council resolutions, and the Road Map itself. The fact that a Palestinian Authority security official, charged with fighting Palestinian terrorism, was responsible for this brutal massacre only adds to that outrage. Unfortunately, this is far from the first time that security personnel on the Palestinian Authority payroll were directly engaged in terrorist atrocities. This repugnant disregard for life, and the officially sanctioned glorification of murder as martyrdom, is the greatest enemy of the Palestinian and Israeli peoples and of hopes of peace in the region.

In the absence of a concerted effort by the Palestinian Authority to fulfil its counter-terrorist obligations, Israel remains obligated to take the necessary defensive measures against the campaign of terrorism that was forced upon it. The death of so many innocent Israeli civilians demonstrates in the most gruesome way the urgent need for concerted actions to help thwart future attacks and the necessity of the anti-terrorist fence. Those who seek to draw a perverse moral equivalence between Israeli defensive measures targeting terrorist operatives that callously target and hide amongst civilians and the deliberate cold blooded murder of innocent men, women and children, reveal only the depths of their own depravity.

Israel calls upon the international community to make clear to the Palestinian leadership, and to those regimes sponsoring terrorism in the region, its absolute rejection of terrorist tactics and to accept nothing less than the complete dismantling of terrorist organizations and relentless efforts to prevent terrorism and bring its perpetrators and supporters to justice, in accordance with international law, the Road Map, signed agreements between the parties and Security Council resolutions, in particular resolution 1373 (2001). Only a united and uncompromising stand against the perpetrators of these crimes can bring an end to the Palestinian strategy of terrorism and murder and make peace between the peoples of the region possible. Rewards for the continuing Palestinian policy of intransigence and terror, in the form of political concessions or the toleration of one-sided initiatives in the organs of the United Nations, can only embolden the terrorists and undermine efforts aimed at achieving a peaceful negotiated settlement.

I submit this letter in follow-up to numerous letters detailing the campaign of Palestinian terrorism launched in September 2000, which document the crimes for which the terrorists and their supporters must be held fully accountable.

I should be grateful if you would arrange to have the text of the present letter circulated as a document of the fifty-eighth session of the General Assembly, under agenda items 156 and 67, and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Dan **Gillerman**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative of Israel to the United Nations

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Security Council

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**General Assembly**
**Fifty-eighth session**
Agenda item 37
**The situation in the Middle East**

**Security Council**
**Fifty-ninth year**

## Identical letters dated 30 January 2004 from the Permanent Representative of Lebanon to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council

At the request of the Lebanese Government, I wish to inform you that Lebanon welcomes the renewal of the mandate of the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL) for a further period of six months and the continuance of cooperation with the United Nations to facilitate the work of UNIFIL and to enable it to perform its functions.

On the occasion of the adoption by the Security Council of the decision to renew the mandate of UNIFIL, the Lebanese Government wishes to reiterate its firm position with respect to the blue line concerning the maintenance of the right of Lebanon to the three locations and the Shab'a farmlands all which remain, without any alteration, under Israeli occupation as I previously informed you.

I avail myself of this opportunity to pay tribute, on behalf of the Lebanese Government, to the efforts made by the leadership and individual members of UNIFIL, and to the troop-contributing countries, for their efforts and sacrifices in the implementation of its mandate.

The Government of Lebanon also wishes to convey to you its appreciation of your tireless efforts to support the role of UNIFIL in southern Lebanon.

I should be grateful if you would have the text of this letter circulated as a document of the General Assembly under agenda item 37, and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Sami **Kronfol**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

04-22645 (E) 030204 030204

United Nations A/58/699–S/2004/83

General Assembly
Security Council

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**General Assembly**
**Fifty-eighth session**
Agenda item 37
**The situation in the Middle East**

**Security Council**
**Fifty-ninth year**

## Letter dated 28 January 2004 from the Permanent Representative of Lebanon to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

On instructions from my Government, I have the honour to transmit herewith a summary of recent Israeli violations and acts of aggression against Lebanon.

**19 January 2004**

Between 1057 and 1125 hours, 10 Israeli warplanes flew over the sea in a northerly direction, and over Bint Jubayl, Kafr Killa, Jubayl, Baalbeck and Hermel, breaking the sound barrier and violating Lebanese airspace.

Between 1100 and 1200 hours, the Israeli airforce flew over the occupied Shab'a farmlands at medium altitude. It also overflew, at various altitudes, areas in the north, Mount Lebanon, the Bekaa and the south.

At 1425 hours, the Israeli airforce overflew the Bint Jubayl area, breaking the sound barrier. It then returned and at 1850 hours flew over the same location, violating Lebanese airspace.

Between 1127 and 1215 hours, four Israeli warplanes flew over the area of Kafr Killa heading northwards and the Bayt al-Din area, circled between the south and Bayt al-Din and then returned northwards off the city of Tyre, violating Lebanese airspace.

Between 1535 and 1710 hours, two Israeli reconnaissance aircraft flew over the sea west of Damur, heading east at a distance of 12 miles from the coast and approached the Bekaa, Jibb Janin and Anjar up to a distance of two miles from the Lebanese-Syrian border. They then flew over the area of Shtura heading south and circled between the town of Zahlah and the village of Jibb Janin, violating Lebanese airspace.

Between 1845 and 0105 hours, an Israeli reconnaissance aircraft flew over the sea off Jubayl at a distance of 11 miles from the coast, heading eastwards at an

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altitude of 27,000 feet, and circled over the sea between Jounieh and Shikka at a distance of between 5 and 10 miles from the coast, violating Lebanese airspace.

**20 January 2004**

At 1044 hours, enemy forces directed several bursts of light-machine-gun fire at the surrounding areas from their base at Zibdin in the occupied Shab'a farmlands.

At 1730 hours, outlying areas of the village of Zibqin in the district of Tyre were subjected to an attack by the Israeli air force, which did not result in any casualties.

Between 1743 and 1820 hours, four Israeli warplanes flew northwards over the Shab'a area, then proceeded west to a distance of 10 miles from the coast, circled between the land and the sea over the cities of Sidon and Tyre as far as Shab'a, and attacked outlying areas of the villages of Zibqin, Alman, Shumriyyah, Qusayr and Jibal al-Butm, firing three ground-to-air missiles and violating Lebanese airspace.

Between 1755 and 1845 hours, an Israeli reconnaissance aircraft flew northwards over the area of Alma al-Sha'b circling over areas of the south and violating Lebanese airspace.

At 1805 hours, the Israeli air force attacked locations in the villages of Yatar, Zibqin and Mahallah Marimin, which is a military zone belonging to the Islamic resistance.

Between 1830 and 1910 hours, two Israeli enemy helicopters flew over the occupied Shab'a farmlands.

At 1845 hours, the enemy forces directed several bursts from medium-range weapons at the surrounding area from their position at Ruwaysat al-Alam in the occupied Shab'a farmlands.

At 1920 hours, the Israeli enemy forces directed several bursts from medium-range weapons at the surrounding area from their position at Summaqah.

Between 2140 and 2155 hours, enemy forces fired five 120-mm calibre mortar shells from their position at Zibdin in the occupied Shab'a farmlands which fell in the farmlands in the vicinity of the Birkat al-Naqqar.

At 1950 hours, explosions were heard in the occupied Shab'a farmlands, the cause and nature of which are unknown.

**21 January 2004**

Between 0035 and 0415 hours, an Israeli reconnaissance plane flew over the sea off the city of Sidon at a distance of 10 miles from the coast, headed towards the Bekaa passing over Dahr al-Baydar circled at an altitude of 10,000 feet above the areas of Qara'oun and Anjar as far as Riyaq, violating Lebanese airspace.

At 0750 hours, the Israeli enemy forces fired two 120-mm calibre mortar shells from their position at Zibdin in the occupied Shab'a farmlands which fell in the farmlands in the vicinity of Birkat al-Naqqar.

**25 January 2004**

At 1450 hours, an Israeli warplane flew over the area of Alma al-Sha'b at medium altitude.

At 1535 hours, an enemy aircraft flew over the area of Bint Jubayl at high altitude.

This grave violation is part of a series of provocative and deliberate violations of the integrity of Lebanon's airspace, territorial waters and territory, in contravention of the principles of international law, the resolutions of the United Nations and the repeated calls by the Secretary-General for the cessation of such violations.

In the light of these violations and the increasingly threatening tone being used by Israel against Lebanon and against the integrity of its territory and people, Lebanon calls on the Security Council to restrain Israel and to prevent it from carrying out these violations and threats, which threaten international peace and security. Israel bears full responsibility for whatever consequences may ensue.

In calling your attention to the gravity and possible consequences of these violations, I request that this letter of complaint be circulated as a document of the General Assembly under agenda item 37, and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Sami **Kronfol**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

United Nations A/58/700–S/2004/85

General Assembly
Security Council

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**General Assembly**
**Fifty-eighth session**
Agenda items 37 and 156

**The situation in the Middle East**

**Measures to eliminate international terrorism**

**Security Council**
**Fifty-ninth Year**

## Identical letters dated 3 February 2004 from the Permanent Representative of Lebanon to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council

I wish to draw your attention to the inexactitude and distortions of facts that characterize the letter sent to you by the representative of Israel with regard to the incident that neutralized an Israeli armoured bulldozer that crossed the Blue Line into Lebanon.

The bulldozer was well inside Lebanese territory and not at all on the other side of the border, as stated in your report, dated 20 January 2004, on the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL). That bulldozer — like many others — crossed the Blue Line into the minefields that the Israeli army itself planted all along the border inside Lebanese territory, prior to its eviction in 2000.

The report on UNIFIL describes the demining action that is being taken to clear areas in South Lebanon from hundreds of thousands of sophisticated landmines that Israel planted and that, as stated in paragraphs 17, 18 and 27 of the report, "are now largely concentrated along the Blue Line because other sectors have been cleared of mines".

Lebanon has repeatedly asked UNIFIL to try to obtain plans of those minefields from Israel, but without success. The minefields are close to the Blue Line inside Lebanese territory and ought to be cleared or destroyed. The Israeli army maintains a set of corridors among the minefields, and the role of its armoured bulldozers is to sweep the way in those corridors to prepare for the incursion of troops and vehicles into Lebanon. All those Israeli military activities are in breach of the Blue Line, as are the air raids and the constant violations of Lebanese air space and territorial waters.

The letter of the representative of Israel alludes to the presence of the Lebanese resistance as terrorists. The components of that resistance are Lebanese citizens living in the southern part of the country, trying to recuperate their land

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from 22 years of Israeli occupation and from landmines planted by Israel throughout those years. They are often shot at by the Israeli army just for being there, on their own lands.

Since the Israeli army was evicted from South Lebanon, its dreams of continuing to control the region have not faded. After 22 years of bloody occupation, the Government of Israel has no right, no legitimacy, to speak about Lebanese sovereignty when Israeli warplanes constantly violate Lebanese air space. How could the Israeli settlers be terrorized by peaceful Lebanese farmers? How could the Israelis, with all their armed forces and their arsenal of sophisticated weapons, be terrorized in general?

As usual, the Israeli Government is terrorizing other populations and accusing them, in turn, of terrorism. One has only to see what the Israeli army is doing in the occupied Palestinian territories to know who the real terrorists are and how the bulldozers destroy hundreds of Palestinian homes on top of their inhabitants. **Terrorism has no face, no identity and no religion.**

Lebanon has consistently respected international law, along with all the decisions of the Security Council. Lebanon asked to renew the mission of UNIFIL, which we esteem and respect very highly, for another six months. This should be an occasion to thank contingents for their brave work. It is not an occasion to be exploited by the Israeli delegate for further provocations, accusations and hatred towards Lebanon.

To restore peace and security in the region, the Israeli Government should refrain, or be forced to refrain, from being aggressive towards other nations and peoples, from occupying their lands and from destroying their lives. Israel should seriously consider the Arab peace initiative that was approved by all the Arab leaders on 27 and 28 March 2002 in Beirut, instead of discarding it the next morning as its Government did. That Arab peace initiative is still relevant.

The present letter is in answer to the Israeli allegations. I would be grateful if you would circulate it as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda items 37 and 156, and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Sami **Kronfol**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

United Nations A/58/701

General Assembly

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**Fifty-eighth session**
Agenda item 138
**Financing of the United Nations Organization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo**

# Budget for the United Nations Organization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo for the period from 1 July 2004 to 30 June 2005

## Report of the Secretary-General

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*Summary*

The present report contains the budget for the United Nations Organization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (MONUC) for the period from 1 July 2004 to 30 June 2005, which amounts to $721,372,700 inclusive of budgeted voluntary contributions in kind in the amount of $3,067,100.

The budget provides for the deployment of 760 military observers, 10,040 military contingent personnel, 182 civilian police, 972 international staff, 1,354 national staff including 25 national officers and 490 United Nations Volunteers.

The total resource requirements for MONUC for the financial period from 1 July 2004 to 30 June 2005 have been linked to the Mission's objective through a number of results-based frameworks, grouped by components: peace and security in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Transitional Government and elections, rule of law, the human dimension of sustainable peace and support. The human resources of the Mission in terms of number of personnel have been attributed to the individual components, with the exception of the Mission's executive direction and management, which can be attributed to the Mission as a whole. The financial resources for operational items have been linked to the support component by identifying quantitative outputs for expenditure classes under operational costs.

The explanations of variances in resource levels, both human resources and financial resources, have been linked, where applicable, to specific outputs planned by the Mission.

**Financial resources**

(Thousands of United States dollars. Budget year is from 1 July to 30 June.)

| *Category* | *Expenditures (2002/03)* | *Apportionment (2003/04)* | *Cost estimates (2004/05)* | *Variance* | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | *Amount* | *Percentage* |
| Military and police personnel | 156 973.6 | 250 287.1 | 279 993.1 | 29 706.0 | 11.9 |
| Civilian personnel | 93 521.5 | 107 826.1 | 151 264.5 | 43 438.4 | 40.3 |
| Operational costs | 229 456.9 | 282 925.1 | 287 048.0 | 4 122.9 | 1.5 |
| **Gross requirements** | **479 952.0** | **641 038.3** | **718 305.6** | **77 267.3** | **12.1** |
| Staff assessment income | 10 037.6 | 13 267.0 | 17 798.3 | 4 531.3 | 34.2 |
| **Net requirements** | **469 914.4** | **627 771.3** | **700 507.3** | **72 736.0** | **11.6** |
| Voluntary contributions in kind (budgeted) | 1 780.2 | 2 274.0 | 3 067.1 | 793.1 | 34.9 |
| **Total requirements** | **481 732.2** | **643 312.3** | **721 372.7** | **78 060.4** | **12.1** |

**Human resources**

| | *Military observers*[a] | *Military contingents*[a] | *Civilian police*[a] | *Formed police units* | *International staff* | *National staff*[b] | *United Nations Volunteers* | *Government-provided personnel* | *Civilian electoral observers* | *Total* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Executive direction and management** | | | | | | | | | | |
| Approved 2003/04 | — | — | — | — | 60 | 22 | — | — | — | **82** |
| Proposed 2004/05 | — | — | — | — | 60 | 22 | — | — | — | **82** |
| *Components* | | | | | | | | | | |
| **Peace and security in the Democratic Republic of the Congo** | | | | | | | | | | |
| Approved 2003/04 | 760 | 8 700 | — | — | 81 | 50 | 16 | — | — | **9 607** |
| Proposed 2004/05 | 760 | 8 700 | — | — | 81 | 50 | 16 | — | — | **9 607** |
| **Transitional Government and elections** | | | | | | | | | | |
| Approved 2003/04 | — | — | — | — | 49 | 77 | 7 | — | — | **133** |
| Proposed 2004/05 | — | — | — | — | 83 | 132 | 78 | — | — | **293** |
| **Rule of Law** | | | | | | | | | | |
| Approved 2003/04 | — | — | 182 | — | 54 | 52 | 12 | — | — | **300** |
| Proposed 2004/05 | — | — | 182 | — | 54 | 52 | 12 | — | — | **300** |
| **The human dimension of sustainable peace** | | | | | | | | | | |
| Approved 2003/04 | — | — | — | — | 68 | 65 | 21 | — | — | **154** |
| Proposed 2004/05 | — | — | — | — | 68 | 65 | 21 | — | — | **154** |
| **Support** | | | | | | | | | | |
| Approved 2003/04 | — | 1 340 | — | — | 626 | 1 033 | 363 | — | — | **3 362** |
| Proposed 2004/05 | — | 1 340 | — | — | 626 | 1 033 | 363 | — | — | **3 362** |
| **Total** | | | | | | | | | | |
| Approved 2003/04 | 760 | 10 040 | 182 | — | 938 | 1 299 | 419 | — | — | **13 638** |
| Proposed 2004/05 | 760 | 10 040 | 182 | — | 972 | 1 354 | 490 | — | — | **13 798** |
| **Net change** | — | — | — | — | **34** | **55** | **71** | — | — | **160** |

[a] Represents highest level of authorized strength.

[b] Includes national officers and national General Service staff.

The actions to be taken by the General Assembly are set out in section IV of the present report.

# I. Mandate and planned results

1. The mandate of the United Nations Organization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (MONUC) was established by the Security Council in its resolution 1291 (2000) of 24 February 2000. The most recent continuation of the mandate was provided by the Council in its resolution 1493 (2003) of 28 July 2003.

2. MONUC is mandated to help the Security Council to achieve an overall objective, namely, to maintain international peace and security in the region.

3. Within this overall objective, MONUC will, during the budget period, contribute to a number of expected accomplishments by delivering related key outputs, shown in the frameworks below. These frameworks are grouped by components: peace and security in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, the Transitional Government and elections, rule of law, the human dimension of sustainable peace and support, which reflect, rather than determine, the common programmatic nature of the expected accomplishments and outputs contained in these components.

4. The expected accomplishments would lead to the fulfilment of the Security Council's objective within the time frame of the Mission, and the indicators of achievement provide a measurement of progress towards such accomplishments during the budget period. The human resources of the Mission in terms of number of personnel have been attributed to the individual components, with the exception of the Mission's executive direction and management, which can be attributed to the Mission as a whole. The financial resources for operational items have been linked to the support component by identifying quantitative outputs for expenditure classes under operational costs. Variances in the number of personnel, compared to the budget of 2003/04, have been explained under the respective components and have been linked to the corresponding outputs in the frameworks.

5. The Mission headquarters has been established in the capital city of Kinshasa, where the Office of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General is located. The Mission provides administrative, logistical and technical support to its substantive, military and civilian police personnel deployed in Kinshasa as well as to the 21 field locations.

**Executive direction and management**

6. Overall Mission direction and management are to be provided by the immediate Office of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General.

Table 1
**Human resources: executive direction and management**

| | *International staff* | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | *USG -ASG* | *D-2 -D-1* | *P-5 -P-4* | *P-3 -P-1* | *Field Service* | *General Service* | *Security Service* | ***Subtotal*** | *National staff* | *United Nations Volunteers* | ***Total*** |
| **Office of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General**[a] | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Approved 2003/04 | 3 | 1 | 13 | 7 | 1 | 9 | — | **34** | 17 | — | **51** |
| Proposed 2004/05 | 3 | 1 | 13 | 7 | 1 | 9 | — | **34** | 17 | — | **51** |
| **Net change** | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| **Heads of Liaison and Field Offices** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Approved 2003/04 | — | 4 | 12 | 2 | — | 8 | — | **26** | 5 | — | **31** |
| Proposed 2004/05 | — | 4 | 12 | 2 | — | 8 | — | **26** | 5 | — | **31** |
| **Net change** | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| **Grand total** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Approved 2003/04 | 3 | 5 | 25 | 9 | 1 | 17 | — | **60** | 22 | — | **82** |
| Proposed 2004/05 | 3 | 5 | 25 | 9 | 1 | 17 | — | **60** | 22 | — | **82** |
| **Net change** | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |

[a] Includes the Offices of the Deputy Special Representatives of the Secretary-General, Mandate Planning and Tracking Unit, Protocol Unit, Legal Affairs Section, Community Relations Office and Quick Impact Projects Unit.

**Component 1: Peace and security in the Democratic Republic of the Congo**

| *Expected accomplishments* | *Indicators of achievement* |
|---|---|
| 1.1 Prevalence of conditions of a stable security environment in the Democratic Republic of the Congo | 1.1.1 Zero reports of armed groups threatening civilian population |
| | 1.1.2 Establishment of the Democratic Republic of the Congo integrated National Armed Forces |
| | 1.1.3 No unlawful presence of foreign government troops in the Democratic Republic of the Congo |
| | 1.1.4 10 per cent reduction of casualty rate resulting from mine and explosive remnants of war accidents from 116 currently identified |

*Outputs*

- 240,000 troop foot patrol days conducted by Task Force 1 (50 troops per patrol, 3 patrols per company, 8 companies for 200 days)
- 328,500 troop days provided for security of MONUC elements in Kinshasa (900 troops from the Mission Reserve Battalion for 365 days)
- 73,000 troop days provided by quick-reaction/standby force deployed to prevent violations to any part of the Democratic Republic of the Congo (200 troops from a company-size quick-reaction force for 365 days)
- 1,920 patrol and 4,800 support hours flown for: insertion and extraction of foot patrols; patrolling, casevac; defence of personnel, facilities and installations and transport of personnel and equipment (40 hours a month for 4 attack helicopters and 40 hours a month for 10 utility helicopters)
- 82,125 military observers mobile patrol days conducted in North and South Kivu and in Ituri for liaison, reconnaissance, observation, training, investigations of ceasefire violations, monitoring of the arms embargo, the illegal exploitation of natural resources, and support to the disarmament, demobilization and reintegration (DDR)/disarmament, demobilization, repatriation, resettlement and reintegration (DDRRR) (3 observers per patrol, 75 teams during 365 days)
- 22,630 staff-operated days maintained in the Joint Operations Centre at MONUC headquarters in Kinshasa (62 staff for 365 days)
- 37,230 (average of 17 staff per sector, 6 sectors for 365 days) staff and 21,170 (an average of 29 troops per sector, 2 sectors for 365 days) operated days maintained in Sector Headquarters
- 7,560 naval patrol days (7 troops per pusher, 9 pushers for 120 days) conducted in support of DDRRR and DDR efforts, military observers tasks, humanitarian assistance and human rights activities
- Provision made for up to 25,000 civilians at risk to be protected in United Nations facilities
- Coordinated international support for security sector reform through reports, meetings and analysis
- 100 advocacy meetings with all parties held to stop the use of landmines
- 1,000 kms of routes and 12,000 sq. metres of ground surveyed and cleared of landmines and unexploded ordnance, mine clearance operations coordinated and mine awareness education provided

| *Expected accomplishments* | *Indicators of achievement* |
|---|---|
| 1.2 Military stabilization of Ituri | 1.2.1 Cessation of fighting in Ituri |
| | 1.2.2 Establishment of Ituri as a weapon-free zone |
| | 1.2.3 Establishment of Congolese National Police Authority throughout Ituri |

*Outputs*

- The Ituri Brigade (4,760 strong) deployed throughout Ituri, with up to 12 company bases of up to 200 personnel each outside Bunia
- 262,800 troop-manned checkpoint days conducted across Ituri to observe and monitor the situation (10 troops per checkpoint, 6 checkpoints per company in Bunia, 12 companies for 365 days)
- 750 police officers in Bunia advised and trained

| *Expected accomplishments* | *Indicators of achievement* |
|---|---|
| 1.3 Progress in stabilizing/resolving local conflicts | 1.3.1 No fighting between the armed groups in the eastern Democratic Republic of the Congo |

*Outputs*

- Conflict management initiatives undertaken in the eastern Democratic Republic of the Congo on a daily basis, including use of good offices, daily contact with belligerents and civil society, and proposals for reconciliation mechanisms made
- Coordination meetings held twice weekly in 12 locations with transitional authorities, international political actors and United Nations partners to garner political and financial support for local peace initiatives
- Quick-impact projects, to support local conflict resolution, implemented

| *Expected accomplishments* | *Indicators of achievement* |
|---|---|
| 1.4 Progress towards the disarmament, demobilization and repatriation of foreign armed groups in the Democratic Republic of the Congo | 1.4.1 Repatriation of all remaining foreign combatants who volunteer |

*Outputs*

- 50 field surveys in local languages conducted to sensitize and prepare groups of foreign combatants entering into DDRRR
- Six to 10 temporary assembly areas established and security monitoring provided
- Regular meetings with leaders of foreign armed groups, Transitional Government of the Democratic Republic of the Congo, neighbouring countries and with specialized agencies of the United Nations system as necessary
- DDRRR operations supported by daily radio programmes produced and broadcast in local languages, 100,000 pamphlet/leaflets in local languages produced and distributed and 12 briefings conducted with media, the diplomatic community and other interested parties
- Special procedures for DDRRR of child soldiers fully implemented

| *Expected accomplishments* | *Indicators of achievement* |
|---|---|
| 1.5 Progress towards the disarmament and demobilization of Congolese combatants in the Democratic Republic of the Congo | 1.5.1 Implementation by the Government of the Democratic Republic of the Congo of a national Congolese disarmament, demobilization and reintegration programme |
| | 1.5.2 Military forces in the Democratic Republic of the Congo end the recruitment and use of child soldiers |

*Outputs*

- Special procedures implemented for the disarmament, demobilization and reintegration of child soldiers, including for girls' specific needs
- 6,000 children associated with armed groups transferred to transit care facilities and/or to their communities
- 5,000 Congolese combatants disarmed for entry into demobilization programmes
- Weekly coordination meetings with the World Bank/Multi-Country Demobilization and Reintegration Programme, the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) and other partners involved in the disarmament, demobilization and reintegration of child soldiers
- 200 meetings held with the military, political authorities and civil society to advocate the end of recruitment of child soldiers
- Quick-impact projects implemented in DDR operational areas

| *Expected accomplishments* | *Indicators of achievement* |
|---|---|
| 1.6 Normalization of relations between the Democratic Republic of the Congo, and its neighbouring States, particularly Rwanda and Uganda | 1.6.1 Cooperation in implementing and reporting the arms embargo and arms flows from the territories |
| | 1.6.2 Regular dialogue among and between the Democratic Republic of the Congo and neighbouring States |
| | 1.6.3 Reopening of embassies, implementation of cross-border confidence-building measures and active participation in the Great Lakes Conference process |

*Outputs*

- 12 reports on the arms embargo and arms flows to the Democratic Republic of the Congo produced for the Security Council and monitoring mechanisms established by the Security Council
- 20 meetings held with senior regional officials responsible for bilateral relations
- Two summits and eight high-level meetings at the subregional level facilitated to normalize relations between neighbouring countries

*External factors*

Member States will continue providing 100 per cent of the approved troop levels; the security environment enables unhindered military activities to the level anticipated; the Democratic Republic of the Congo and regional governments actively support DDRRR programmes; national DDR programme established; donors provide necessary funding for DDRRR; regional States will cooperate and will deny support to armed groups in the Democratic Republic of the Congo and will abstain from direct intervention in the country; neighbouring States will observe the principles of good neighbourly relations

Table 2

**Human resources: Component 1, Peace and security in the Democratic Republic of the Congo**

| | *Total* |
|---|---|
| **I. Military observers** | |
| Approved 2003/04 | **760** |
| Proposed 2004/05 | **760** |
| **Net change** | — |
| **II. Military contingents** | |
| Approved 2003/04 | **8 700** |
| Proposed 2004/05 | **8 700** |
| **Net change** | — |

| | *International staff* | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **III. Civilian staff** | *USG -ASG* | *D-2 -D-1* | *P-5 -P-4* | *P-3 -P-1* | *Field Service* | *General Service* | *Security Service* | ***Subtotal*** | *National staff*[a] | *United Nations Volunteers* | ***Total*** |
| **Office of the Force Commander** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Approved 2003/04 | — | 2 | — | — | 2 | — | — | **4** | 4 | — | **8** |
| Proposed 2004/05 | — | 2 | — | — | 2 | — | — | **4** | 4 | — | **8** |
| **Net change** | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| **Division of DDRRR/DDR** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Approved 2003/04 | — | 1 | 7 | 10 | 3 | — | — | **21** | 10 | 12 | **43** |
| Proposed 2004/05 | — | 1 | 7 | 10 | 3 | — | — | **21** | 10 | 12 | **43** |
| **Net change** | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| **Political Affairs Division** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Approved 2003/04 | — | — | 11 | 21 | — | 1 | — | **33** | 7 | 1 | **41** |
| Proposed 2004/05 | — | — | 11 | 21 | — | 1 | — | **33** | 7 | 1 | **41** |
| **Net change** | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |

| | International staff | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | *USG -ASG* | *D-2 -D-1* | *P-5 -P-4* | *P-3 -P-1* | *Field Service* | *General Service* | *Security Service* | ***Subtotal*** | *National staff*[a] | *United Nations Volunteers* | ***Total*** |
| **Office of Public Information** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Approved 2003/04 | — | — | 2 | 5 | 4 | 1 | — | **12** | 24 | — | **36** |
| Proposed 2004/05 | — | — | 2 | 5 | 4 | 1 | — | **12** | 24 | — | **36** |
| **Net change** | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | **—** | — | — | **—** |
| **Child Protection Section** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Approved 2003/04 | — | — | 2 | 6 | — | 1 | — | **9** | 5 | 3 | **17** |
| Proposed 2004/05 | — | — | 2 | 6 | — | 1 | — | **9** | 5 | 3 | **17** |
| **Net change** | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | **—** | — | — | **—** |
| **Mine Action Unit** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Approved 2003/04 | — | — | — | 1 | — | 1 | — | **2** | — | — | **2** |
| Proposed 2004/05 | — | — | — | 1 | — | 1 | — | **2** | — | — | **2** |
| **Net change** | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | **—** | — | — | **—** |
| **Total** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Approved 2003/04 | — | 3 | 22 | 43 | 9 | 4 | — | **81** | 50 | 16 | **147** |
| Proposed 2004/05 | — | 3 | 22 | 43 | 9 | 4 | — | **81** | 50 | 16 | **147** |
| **Net change** | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | **—** | — | — | **—** |
| **Grand total (I-III)** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Approved 2003/04 | | | | | | | | | | | **9 607** |
| Proposed 2004/05 | | | | | | | | | | | **9 607** |
| **Net change** | | | | | | | | | | | **—** |

[a] Includes national officers and national General Service staff.

**Component 2: The Transitional Government and elections**

| *Expected accomplishments* | *Indicators of achievement* |
|---|---|
| 2.1 Progress in the establishment of the Transitional Government and other transitional institutions | 2.1.1 Continued operation of the national legislative, executive and judicial bodies |
| | 2.1.2 Establishment and operation of the five institutions in support of democracy |
| | 2.1.3 Reunification of governmental and administrative institutions |
| | 2.1.4 Creation of a common national economic space including free movement of goods and persons |
| 2.2 Progress towards the holding of free and fair national elections | 2.2.1 Implementation of national electoral law; Electoral Commission operational; preparations for elections in line with electoral timeline |
| | 2.2.2 Finalization of international funding and support arrangements for holding elections |

*Outputs*

- Weekly meetings with the international community, including weekly meetings of the International Committee in Support of the Transition (ICST) convened by the Special Representative of the Secretary-General, and weekly working-level meetings with embassy political officers on all transition-related matters
- Daily liaison with leaders of the transitional institutions, including the Presidency, 4 Vice-Presidents, the Council of Ministers comprising 61 Ministers/Vice Ministers, the Superior Council on Defence, the 500-member National Assembly, the 120-member Senate, the five institutions in support of democracy, and 11 provincial administrations, as well as civil society groups and political parties
- Regular substantive internal reports produced for ICST, including policy papers and strategy options for supporting implementation of the All-Inclusive Agreement and the attainment of transition objectives
- 15-hour daily radio programmes in 5 languages produced and broadcast; weekly press briefings given, one monthly publication produced; biweekly bulletin, weekly newsletter, quarterly publication in 4 national languages produced; 50 local journalists trained and an additional radio studio and 4 relays made operational in support of the transitional process; 1 weekly television news programme and 2 weekly civic/voter education programmes produced and distributed to local television stations; national media campaign on the electoral process launched
- Quick-impact projects implemented in support of the legitimacy at grass-roots level of newly unified political and military institutions mainly in provinces, and the electoral process developed by civil society implemented
- Monthly advocacy gender-related meetings held with transitional leaders and civil society and 4 gender capacity-building workshops on the peace process, elections and leadership
- Five formal reports to the Security Council prepared based on daily tracking and analysis of the progress of the Transitional Government
- 1,000 integrated national police force formed in Kinshasa to replace the neutral police force and provide security to the Transitional Government, and the legislative, judicial and administrative bodies

- Six meetings held with the Transitional Government on the political integration of Ituri
- 20 coordination meetings held on resource mobilization, daily planning advice and technical support with Ituri Administration
- Election web site launched
- Monthly meetings of the International Committee in Support of the Electoral Process convened by the Special Representative of the Secretary-General and the Deputy Special Representative of the Secretary-General
- Weekly meetings of the Technical Committee in Support of the Electoral Process convened
- Daily liaison established with electoral authorities, including members of the Independent Electoral Commission as well as the Inter-institutional Committee and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations (NGOs)
- 100 meetings convened between MONUC, members of the United Nations system, and national and international actors to facilitate international coordination on the electoral process
- 23 members of the Independent Electoral Commission trained
- Weekly civic/voter education programmes produced and distributed to local television stations; national media campaign on the electoral process launched

*External factors*

Congolese parties demonstrate the political will to extend government administration nationwide and conduct elections. Necessary material and financial support will be available for the holding of elections

Table 3
**Human resources: Component 2, The Transitional Government and elections**

| | *International staff* | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | *USG -ASG* | *D-2 -D-1* | *P-5 -P-4* | *P-3 -P-1* | *Field Service* | *General Service* | *Security Service* | ***Subtotal*** | *National staff*[a] | *United Nations Volunteers* | ***Total*** |
| **Political Affairs Division** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Approved 2003/04 | — | 3 | 10 | 18 | — | 3 | — | **34** | 23 | 3 | **60** |
| Proposed 2004/05 | — | 3 | 10 | 18 | — | 3 | — | **34** | 23 | 3 | **60** |
| **Net change** | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | **—** | — | — | **—** |
| **Electoral Assistance Division** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Approved 2003/04 | — | — | 2 | 1 | — | 1 | — | **4** | — | — | **4** |
| Proposed 2004/05 | — | 2 | 12 | 7 | — | 7 | — | **28** | 35 | 67 | **130** |
| **Net change** | — | 2 | 10 | 6 | — | 6 | — | **24** | 35 | 67 | **126** |
| **Office of Public Information** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Approved 2003/04 | — | — | 1 | 7 | 3 | — | — | 11 | 54 | 4 | **69** |
| Proposed 2004/05 | — | — | 4 | 10 | 7 | — | — | 21 | 74 | 8 | **103** |
| **Net change** | — | — | 3 | 3 | 4 | — | — | **10** | 20 | 4 | **34** |
| **Grand total** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Approved 2003/04 | — | 3 | 13 | 26 | 3 | 4 | — | **49** | 77 | 7 | **133** |
| Proposed 2004/05 | — | 5 | 26 | 35 | 7 | 10 | — | **83** | 132 | 78 | **293** |
| **Net change** | — | 2 | 13 | 9 | 4 | 6 | — | **34** | 55 | 71 | **160** |

[a] Includes national officers and national General Service staff.

**Electoral Assistance Division: increase by 126 posts**

*Expected accomplishment/output*

- 2.2 Progress towards the holding of free and fair national elections

*Output*

- Election web site launched
- Monthly meetings of the International Committee in Support of the Electoral Process convened by the Special Representative of the Secretary-General and the Deputy Special Representative of the Secretary-General
- Weekly meetings of the Technical Committee in Support of the Electoral Process convened
- Daily liaison established with electoral authorities including members of the Independent Electoral Commission as well as the Inter-institutional Committee and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations

- 100 meetings convened between MONUC, members of the United Nations system, and national and international actors to facilitate international coordination on the electoral process
- Trained 23 members of the Independent Electoral Commission
- Supported the Transitional Government in holding elections and coordinated international effort

*Justification*

The Electoral Assistance Division contributes to expected accomplishment 2.2 and supports related outputs listed above. The Division facilitates and coordinates the activities of the international community in support of the electoral process, supports the Independent Electoral Commission, advises on and supports the preparations and organization of the voters registration and the holding of the referendum, and legislative and presidential elections.

The Division is headed by a Director at the D-2 level and comprises the Office of the Director, the Office of the Electoral Coordinator and the Office of the Electoral Administration in Kinshasa, and deploys staff to the five electoral offices in Kinshasa and 10 regional offices in Bunia, Bukavu, Goma, Kananga, Kikwit, Kindu, Kisangani, Lubumbashi, Mbandaka and Mbuji-Mayi.

**Office of the Director: establishment of three additional posts (one D-2, one General Service (Other level) and one national staff)**

**International staff**:

The Director (D-2) facilitates the establishment of the coordinated electoral planning framework in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, mobilization of funds, functioning of the Independent Electoral Commission and establishment of electoral focal points in provincial capitals and major population centres throughout the country and regularly liaises with national and international actors on electoral issues. The Office is supported by an Administrative Assistant (General Service (Other level)).

**National staff**: One driver.

**Office of the Electoral Coordinator: establishment of 13 additional posts (one D-1, two P-4, four General Service (Other level), two national staff and four United Nations Volunteers)**

**International staff**:

The Senior Electoral Affairs Adviser (D-1) coordinates electoral activities in Kinshasa and the regional offices, provides technical advice and support to the Independent Electoral Commission and the Inter-institutional Committee of the Transitional Government and serves as officer-in-charge during the absence of the Director. The Office comprises:

A Registration Officer (P-4) responsible for providing technical advice to the electoral authorities on the various aspects of the voter registration procedure, coordination of the voter registration process, determining the training requirements of the registration officers and designing the registration procedure manual;

A Legal Officer (P-4) responsible for providing legal advice to the appropriate electoral authorities relating to the electoral process, including electoral legislation and assisting in drafting of the various legal framework documents as necessary.

The Office of the Electoral Coordinator is supported by an Administrative Assistant and three Administrative Clerks/Secretaries (General Service (Other level)).

**National staff**: Two drivers.

**United Nations Volunteers**: Four United Nations Volunteer positions (Training Officer, Electoral Information Technology Officer, Electoral Communication/Information Officer and Civic Education Officer) to provide support for training, electoral web site maintenance, information dissemination and civic education programmes associated with the registration and electoral process.

**Office of the Electoral Administration: establishment of six additional posts (one General Service (Other level), two national staff and three United Nations Volunteers)**

**International staff**: One Administrative Clerk/Secretary (General Service (Other level)) to provide administrative support to the Office.

**National staff**: Two drivers.

**United Nations Volunteers**: Three United Nations Volunteer positions (Logistics Officer, Administrative Officer and Administrative Assistant) to provide logistical and administrative support to the voter registration and electoral process.

**Field Offices: establishment of 104 additional posts (8 P-4, 6 P-3, 60 United Nations Volunteers and 30 national staff) in five electoral offices in Kinshasa and 10 regional offices (Bunia, Bukavu, Goma, Kananga, Kikwit, Kindu, Kisangani, Lubumbashi, Mbandaka and Mbuji-Mayi)**

**International staff**: 14 Electoral Coordinators (8 P-4 and 6 P-3) to coordinate the electoral activities, provide support to the regional offices of the Independent Electoral Commission, and disseminate information and election materials in the provinces.

**National staff**: 30 clerks/drivers.

**United Nations Volunteers**: 60 United Nations Volunteer positions (1 Civic Education/Training Officer, 2 Logistics Officers and 1 Administrative/Finance Assistant per field office) to provide civic education, logistical and administrative support to the electoral and voter registration process in the provinces.

**Office of Public Information: increase by 34 posts**

| *Expected accomplishments* | *output* |
|---|---|
| 2.2 Progress towards the holding of free and fair national elections. | |

*Output*

- 15-hour daily radio programmes in 5 languages produced and broadcast; weekly press briefings given, one monthly publication produced; biweekly bulletin, weekly newsletter, quarterly publication in 4 national languages produced; 50 local journalists trained and an additional radio studio and 4 relays made operational in support of the Transitional process; 1 weekly television news programme and 2 weekly civic/voter education programmes produced and distributed to local television stations; national media campaign on the electoral process launched
- Weekly civic/voter education programmes produced and distributed to local television stations; national media campaign on the electoral process launched

*Justification*

The proposed additional staff of the Office of Public Information would contribute to expected accomplishment 2.2 and related outputs listed above by preparing and launching public information campaigns to inform the Congolese population at large about voter registration and the electoral process as well as related activities of the local and national governmental institutions.

**International staff: establishment of 10 additional posts (3 P-4, 3 P-3 and 4 Field Service)**

A Public Information Officer/Head of Radio Electoral Desk (P-4) in the Radio Unit, Kinshasa to oversee and manage the planning, establishment and support of the information campaign for the electoral and voter registration process as well as to support the Chief of the Radio Unit in the coordination of national and local broadcasting with other units and activities;

Two Public Information Officers (P-4) of Public Information Offices in Lubumbashi and Bunia to coordinate public information activities at those locations and in the region including daily radio programmes, national media campaign in support of the electoral and voter registration process and community outreach activities;

Three Public Information Officers (P-3) in Kinshasa, Kisangani and Lubumbashi to manage the electoral and voter registration radio programmes;

Four Field Service posts comprising a cameraman at Kinshasa and Public Information Assistants at Lubumbashi, Mbandaka and Kindu.

**National staff: establishment of 20 additional national staff posts**

The incumbents of these posts will support the electoral and voter registration public information campaigns as journalists/radio presenters and interpreters/translators and will be based in the field offices (2 in Kinshasa, 2 in Goma, 2 in Mbandaka, 2 in Kisangani, 1 in Kananga, 2 in Bunia, 2 in Lubumbashi, 2 in Matadi, 1 in Mbuji-Mayi, 2 in Kindu and 2 in Bukavu).

**United Nations Volunteers: establishment of 4 additional United Nations Volunteer positions**

The incumbents of these positions will provide technical support to public information campaigns related to voter registration and the electoral process in Kinshasa (Radio Technician), Bunia (Video Assistant), Lubumbashi (Community Outreach Assistant) and Matadi (Community Outreach Assistant).

**Component 3: Rule of law**

| *Expected accomplishments* | *Indicators of achievement* |
|---|---|
| 3.1 Progress in the development of the rule of law sector | 3.1.1 Establishment of an integrated National Police Force |
| | 3.1.2 Establishment of national judicial structure, appointment and deployment of judicial personnel throughout the country |
| | 3.1.3 Correctional facilities in the Democratic Republic of the Congo meet international and human rights standards |
| 3.2 Progress in respect of human rights in the Democratic Republic of the Congo including investigation and redress of human rights violations | 3.2.1 National human rights protection structures acting in compliance with international standards, including in the areas of adoption of laws, reporting to United Nations and regional human rights bodies, and institutional reforms with particular emphasis on the rights of women and children |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| | | 3.2.2 Transitional Government investigates human rights violations, prosecutes suspects and provides information and access to international human rights investigations and criminal proceedings; specific measures taken to address accountability for abuses against children |
| | | 3.2.3 Civil society participation in the promotion and protection of human/child/gender rights and rule of law |
| 3.3 Progress towards effective national border control regime | | 3.3.1 Establishment of an integrated national border service |

*Outputs*

- 12 meetings of the international task force on rule of law held, comprising multinational bilateral donors, United Nations programmes and agencies and MONUC
- 23 assessment missions for judicial, correctional, police reform, and child protection issues undertaken and logistically supported
- Regular meetings held with national authorities to advocate and assist in the functioning of the national customs service and border police
- In collaboration with the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, donor support coordinated and human rights training and assistance provided to the Observatoire Nationale, the Truth and Reconciliation Commission and local human rights organizations, as well as to judicial, correctional and police institutions
- Government officials advised in their official reporting requirements to United Nations and regional human rights bodies
- Bimonthly meetings held with the Minister of Human Rights
- Two human rights NGOs trained in basic investigation techniques and treaty reporting in all provinces
- In coordination with child protection agencies, 20 meetings held with the transitional authorities regarding child protection legislation, institutional reforms and other child protection concerns
- Two hundred training/sensitization sessions held in support of local child protection NGOs and authorities
- Twelve special investigation missions and reports on gross violations of human rights conducted; three human rights thematic reports prepared and two special briefings provided for the Special Rapporteur
- Three hundred investigations into violations against minors carried out, with priority given to those related to children in armed conflict; capacities to document abuses strengthened, particularly in the context of prosecution and of the Truth and Reconciliation Commission
- One thousand two hundred cases of human rights violations throughout the Democratic Republic of the Congo, including sexual violence, investigated, recorded and analysed
- Weekly contact maintained with national and international bodies dealing with impunity, and recommendations prepared
- Thirty existing, and ad hoc police units, plus Integrated Police Unit (IPU) supported

- Seven hundred and fifty police officers in Bunia and 1,500 police officers, in politically sensitive areas of urgent need (Kivus), advised and trained
- Bimonthly meetings held with police chiefs on the implementation of strategic orientation plan for the Integrated Congolese National Police (ICNP)
- Police assistance coordination mechanism established
- Four seminars on security sector reform/community policing principles held with police staffs and civil society
- Five training centres maintained
- 6,000 local police officers, of which at least 600 are women participate in refresher courses on thematic related topics
- Eleven regional police headquarters (Administration/logistics, selected specialized units) covered through advising/monitoring and preparedness to face election period's specific tasks
- Twelve meetings held with Congolese border police and restructuring plans developed
- Quick-impact projects implemented in support of human rights project developed by the civil society
- Activity reports of human rights and civil liberties violations investigated.

*External factors*

The Transitional Government commits itself to reforming the rule of law sector in accordance with international law and provided funds for the purpose. The Transitional Government requests MONUC assistance in police reform. The Transitional Government and major political forces commit themselves to the investigation and prosecution of serious crimes, including human rights violations, and cooperate with international bodies to those ends. Donors provide necessary resources.

Table 4
**Human resources: Component 3, Rule of law**

| | *Total* |
|---|---|
| **I. Civilian Police** | |
| Approved 2003/04 | **182** |
| Proposed 2004/05 | **182** |
| **Net change** | — |

| | *International staff* | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **II. Civilian staff** | *USG-ASG* | *D-2-D-1* | *P-5-P-4* | *P-3-P-1* | *Field Service* | *General Service* | *Security Service* | ***Subtotal*** | *National staff*[a] | *United Nations Volunteers* | ***Total*** |
| **Rule of Law Unit** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Approved 2003/04 | — | 1 | 3 | — | 1 | — | — | **5** | 1 | — | **6** |
| Proposed 2004/05 | — | 1 | 3 | — | 1 | — | — | **5** | 1 | — | **6** |
| **Net change** | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| **Human Rights Section** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Approved 2003/04 | — | — | 4 | 14 | — | 7 | — | **25** | 18 | 10 | **53** |
| Proposed 2004/05 | — | — | 4 | 14 | — | 7 | — | **25** | 18 | 10 | **53** |
| **Net change** | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| **Office of the Civilian Police Commissioner** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Approved 2003/04 | — | 1 | — | 1 | 1 | 2 | — | **5** | 1 | — | **6** |
| Proposed 2004/05 | — | 1 | — | 1 | 1 | 2 | — | **5** | 1 | — | **6** |
| **Net change** | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| **Office of Public Information** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Approved 2003/04 | — | — | 1 | 5 | 1 | 3 | — | **10** | 25 | 1 | **36** |
| Proposed 2004/05 | — | — | 1 | 5 | 1 | 3 | — | **10** | 25 | 1 | **36** |
| **Net change** | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| **Child Protection Section** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Approved 2003/04 | — | — | 1 | 8 | — | — | — | **9** | 7 | 1 | **17** |
| Proposed 2004/05 | — | — | 1 | 8 | — | — | — | **9** | 7 | 1 | **17** |
| **Net change** | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| **Total** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Approved 2003/04 | — | 2 | 9 | 28 | 3 | 12 | — | **54** | 52 | 12 | **118** |
| Proposed 2004/05 | — | 2 | 9 | 28 | 3 | 12 | — | **54** | 52 | 12 | **118** |
| **Net change** | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| **Grand total (I-II)** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Approved 2003/04 | | | | | | | | | | | **300** |
| Proposed 2004/05 | | | | | | | | | | | **300** |
| **Net change** | | | | | | | | | | | — |

[a] Includes national officers and national General Service staff.

**Component 4: The human dimension of sustainable peace**

| *Expected accomplishments* | | *Indicators of achievement* | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 4.1 | Improved humanitarian conditions in the Democratic Republic of the Congo | 4.1.1 | Safe access of humanitarian actors to all displaced and destitute populations in the Democratic Republic of the Congo |
| 4.2 | Progress in the reintegration of children affected by armed conflict into civil society | 4.2.1 | All identified vulnerable children returned to their communities and reunified with families |
| 4.3 | Progress towards national and local reconciliation | 4.3.1 | Establishment of Truth and Reconciliation mechanisms |
| | | 4.3.2 | Direct involvement of the Transitional Government in resolving/addressing local conflict situations throughout the Democratic Republic of the Congo |
| 4.4 | Progress in respect for women and girls | 4.4.1 | Reduction in incidences of sexual violence |
| 4.5 | Progress in combating HIV/AIDS | 4.5.1 | Extension of the national HIV/AIDS programme throughout the Democratic Republic of the Congo |

*Outputs*

- 310 joint humanitarian assessment missions carried out with United Nations agencies and NGOs, particularly in conflict areas and in areas difficult to access
- 120 daily reports, 40 weekly reports and 14 special reports to provide information and early warning and contribute to contingency planning for humanitarian agencies, NGOs and concerned United Nations officials on the humanitarian situation
- 1,200 meetings (60 per officer per year) convened in 30 areas with the humanitarian community, donor Governments, the press and local authorities to highlight and respond to access issues, humanitarian needs, including the protection of relief workers and civilians
- 816 meetings (68 per office per year) held with United Nations agencies, non-governmental organizations and civil society to identify areas of local conflict where humanitarian assistance could build confidence
- Weekly meetings held with UNICEF and international partners to ensure coordination of activities, including provision of logistical support
- Regular liaison with local child protection mechanisms to monitor and report on violations/protection needs in communities
- Provided support to Truth and Reconciliation initiatives for national and local level conflicts
- One national and 4 local media campaigns conducted and daily support for local bodies for prevention and support of victims of sexual violence provided
- One hundred advocacy meetings held on HIV/AIDS with responsible national and local officials
- Quick-impact projects implemented in support of rehabilitation of public and community infrastructure, such as schools, hospitals, clean water and bridges

*External factors*

Fighting ceases and local parties cooperate by providing security and access for humanitarian actors; parties discontinue use of child soldiers; donors provide necessary funding; parties commit themselves to national reconciliation.

Table 5
**Human resources: Component 4, The human dimension of sustainable peace**

| | *International staff* | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | *USG-ASG* | *D-2-D-1* | *P-5-P-4* | *P-3-P-1* | *Field Service* | *General Service* | *Security Service* | ***Subtotal*** | *National staff*[a] | *United Nations Volunteers* | ***Total*** |
| **Humanitarian Affairs Section** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Approved 2003/04 | — | — | 5 | 17 | — | 6 | — | **28** | 18 | 4 | **50** |
| Proposed 2004/05 | — | — | 5 | 17 | — | 6 | — | **28** | 18 | 4 | **50** |
| **Net change** | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| **Human Rights Section** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Approved 2003/04 | — | 1 | 3 | 10 | — | 3 | — | **17** | 13 | 10 | **40** |
| Proposed 2004/05 | — | 1 | 3 | 10 | — | 3 | — | **17** | 13 | 10 | **40** |
| **Net change** | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| **Office of Public Information** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Approved 2003/04 | — | 1 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 2 | — | **18** | 30 | 3 | **51** |
| Proposed 2004/05 | — | 1 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 2 | — | **18** | 30 | 3 | **51** |
| **Net change** | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| **Gender Issues Unit** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Approved 2003/04 | — | — | 2 | 1 | — | 1 | — | **4** | 3 | 2 | **9** |
| Proposed 2004/05 | — | — | 2 | 1 | — | 1 | — | **4** | 3 | 2 | **9** |
| **Net change** | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| **HIV/AIDS Unit** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Approved 2003/04 | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | **1** | 1 | 2 | **4** |
| Proposed 2004/05 | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | **1** | 1 | 2 | **4** |
| **Net change** | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| **Total** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Approved 2003/04 | — | 2 | 16 | 33 | 5 | 12 | — | **68** | 65 | 21 | **154** |
| Proposed 2004/05 | — | 2 | 16 | 33 | 5 | 12 | — | **68** | 65 | 21 | **154** |
| **Net change** | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |

[a] Includes national officers and national General Service staff.

**Component 5: Support**

| *Expected accomplishment* | *Indicators of achievement* |
|---|---|
| 5.1 Effective and efficient logistical and administrative support to the Mission | 5.1.1 The percentage of light passenger vehicles availability rate improved from 88 in 2003/04 to 90% of the vehicle establishment as at 30 June 2005 |
| | 5.1.2 The cost of damage owing to accidents involving United Nations vehicles reduced from $250,000 on 30 June 2004 with an operated fleet of 1,647 to $200,000 on 30 June 2005 with an operated fleet of 1,662 |
| | 5.1.3 Maintain downtime of information technology communications at maximum 1% between military observer teams and sector headquarters |
| | 5.1.4 Lead time between approval of requisitions and issuance of contracts reduced from 120 days to a maximum of 90 days for 90% of the procurement cases |
| | 5.1.5 Improved direct access to medical facilities from 11 to 15 locations |

*Outputs*

**Military and police personnel**

- More than 400 military observers trained on Global Positioning System (GPS)/Geographical Information System (GIS)
- 10,800 contingents and observers, 182 civilian police emplaced, rotated and repatriated
- 10,040 troops with adequate contingent-owned and self-sustainment equipment verified, monitored and inspected

**Civilian personnel**

- 2,816 civilian contracts administered (972 international staff, 1,354 national staff and 490 United Nations Volunteers)

**Facilities and infrastructure**

- 56 permanent structures (rented) in 16 major locations
- 611 generators in 16 locations operated and maintained
- 11 water purification and bottling plants operated and maintained in 8 locations
- 50 kms of road repaired and 250 kms of road maintained
- Aviation/navigational infrastructure at 1 airfield upgraded to meet International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) standards
- One airfield renovated/repaired and 9 maintained

- 10 level-1; 3 level-2, 1 level-2/3 contracted hospital; 2 level-4 contracted hospitals in Pretoria and Nairobi established, maintained and supported, providing service to 10,040 troops, 760 military observers, 182 civilian police and 2,812 civilian staff

**Ground transportation**

- 1,355 vehicles maintained and operated in 18 locations
- 307 heavy/special vehicles maintained and operated in 12 locations

**Air transportation**

- 23 fixed-wing and 28 rotary-wing aircraft (including 14 military aircraft) managed and operated for 42,240 flight hours
- One commercial airfield services contract and five memorandums of understanding with troop-contributing countries for provision of airfield services at 4 airfields managed
- 1,500 tons of humanitarian cargo transported aboard MONUC flights on space-available basis to assist vulnerable groups
- 120,000 passengers, 40,000 tons of cargo transported by air

**Naval transportation**

- 9 pushers/barges and 9 speedboats rented, managed and operated

**Communications**

- 55 very small aperture terminals (VSAT) systems at 48 different locations installed, maintained and operated
- 55 telephone exchanges for 13,700 users installed, maintained and operated
- 72 repeaters and transmitters installed, maintained and operated
- 60 microwave links installed, maintained and operated
- 12 radio studios and 3 relays installed, maintained and operated

**Information technology**

- 3,000 desktops, 185 servers , 850 laptops, 1,600 printers, 28 high-speed scanners and 115 digital senders in 48 different locations supported, maintained and repaired
- Wide-area networks supporting 4,000 users maintained and operated
- More than 6,000 Geographical Information System (GIS) maps produced and delivered, both printed and electronically

**Medical**

- 80 medical air evacuations undertaken

**Security**

- 400 investigation reports prepared and 8 security evacuation plans within the Democratic Republic of the Congo maintained and updated

*Service improvement*:

- CARLOG system installed in 1,355 vehicles

*External factors*

Terms and conditions of the status-of-forces and status-of-mission agreements will be adhered to by Governments and the parties will allow freedom and movement of staff and operational resources.

## Human resources: Component 5, Support

| | Total |
|---|---|
| **I. Military contingents** | |
| Approved 2003/04 | **1 340** |
| Proposed 2004/05 | **1 340** |
| **Net change** | — |

| | *International staff* | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **II. Civilian staff** | *USG -ASG* | *D-2 -D-1* | *P-5 -P-4* | *P-3 -P-1* | *Field Service* | *General Service* | *Security Service* | **Subtotal** | *National staff*[a] | *United Nations Volunteers* | **Total** |
| **Office of the Director of Administration** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Approved 2003/04 | — | 2 | 15 | 21 | 12 | 18 | — | **68** | 25 | 14 | **107** |
| Proposed 2004/05 | — | 2 | 15 | 21 | 12 | 18 | — | **68** | 25 | 14 | **107** |
| **Net change** | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| **Administrative Services** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Approved 2003/04 | — | 1 | 16 | 45 | 70 | 43 | — | **175** | 219 | 88 | **482** |
| Proposed 2004/05 | — | 1 | 17 | 44 | 70 | 43 | — | **175** | 219 | 88 | **482** |
| **Net change** | — | — | 1 | (1) | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| **Integrated Support Services** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Approved 2003/04 | — | 1 | 17 | 68 | 148 | 64 | — | **298** | 657 | 258 | **1 213** |
| Proposed 2004/05 | — | 1 | 18 | 67 | 148 | 64 | — | **298** | 657 | 258 | **1 213** |
| **Net change** | — | — | 1 | (1) | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| **Security Section** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Approved 2003/04 | — | — | 3 | 11 | 58 | 13 | — | **85** | 132 | 3 | **220** |
| Proposed 2004/05 | — | — | 3 | 11 | 58 | 13 | — | **85** | 132 | 3 | **220** |
| **Net change** | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| **Total** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Approved 2003/04 | — | 4 | 51 | 145 | 288 | 138 | — | **626** | 1 033 | 363 | **2 022** |
| Proposed 2004/05 | — | 4 | 53 | 143 | 288 | 138 | — | **626** | 1 033 | 363 | **2 022** |
| **Net change** | — | — | 2 | (2) | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| **Grand total (I-II)** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Approved 2003/04 | | | | | | | | | | | **3 362** |
| Proposed 2004/05 | | | | | | | | | | | **3 362** |
| **Net change** | | | | | | | | | | | — |

[a] Includes national officers and national general service staff.

**Support: Upgrading of 2 posts from the P-3 to the P-4 level**

*Expected accomplishment/output*

5.1 Effective and efficient logistical and administrative support to the Mission

*Output*

- Facilitates and supports all outputs indicated under component 5

*Justification*

**International staff:**

**Chief Claims/Property Survey Officer: upgrading of the post from the P-3 to the P-4 level**

The proposed upgrading of the above post is commensurate with the increased level of responsibility involved in the review of complex third-party claims against the Organization with potential significant financial implications, as well as the increased volume of property survey cases related to the write-off of equipment items from an inventory of over $136 million. The incumbent of the post serves as Secretary of the local Claims Review and Property Survey Boards and is responsible for the review and timely processing of write-off cases, analysis of third-party, staff members' and military personnel claims against MONUC and making recommendations on their disposition, participates in the Boards of Inquiry, assists the Chief of Section (P-5) in all operational matters, organizes and controls the work programme of the Claims/Property Survey Unit and acts as officer-in-charge of the Section during absences of the Chief of Section.

**Deputy Chief Supply Officer: upgrading of the post from the P-3 to the P-4 level**

The proposed upgrading of the above post is commensurate with the increased complexity of supply operations throughout the Mission area in connection with the deployment of military and civilian personnel to the eastern regions of the Democratic Republic of the Congo and the ensuing need to ensure their effective planning, coordination and management, as well as expansion of the Section's functional responsibilities, which include operational aspects of managing large-scale fuel and rations contracts. The incumbent of the post assists the Chief of Section (P-5) in all operational matters, coordinates supply activities in the six sectors, organizes and controls the work programme of the Planning and Services Unit, leads technical assistance missions in the field and acts as officer-in-charge of the Section during absences of the Chief of Section.

# II. Resource requirements

## 1. Overall

(Thousands of United States dollars. Budget year is 1 July to 30 June.)

| Category | Expenditures (2002/03)[a] | Apportionment (2003/04)[a] | Cost estimates (2004/05) | Variance | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | Amount | Percentage |
| | (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) = (3) - (2) | (5) = (4) ÷ (2) |
| **Military and police personnel** | | | | | |
| Military observers | 38 669.2 | 40 836.8 | 41 540.8 | 704.0 | 1.7 |
| Military contingents | 115 455.6 | 203 279.3 | 229 149.7 | 25 870.4 | 12.7 |
| Civilian police | 2 848.8 | 6 171.0 | 9 302.6 | 3 131.6 | 50.7 |
| Formed police units | — | — | — | — | — |
| **Subtotal** | **156 973.6** | **250 287.1** | **279 993.1** | **29 706.0** | **11.9** |
| **Civilian personnel** | | | | | |
| International staff[b] | 79 417.7 | 87 103.0 | 116 573.7 | 29 470.7 | 33.8 |
| National staff[c] | 6 751.2 | 8 179.9 | 16 650.6 | 8 470.7 | 103.6 |
| United Nations Volunteers | 7 352.6 | 12 543.2 | 18 040.2 | 5 497.0 | 43.8 |
| **Subtotal** | **93 521.5** | **107 826.1** | **151 264.5** | **43 438.4** | **40.3** |
| **Operational costs** | | | | | |
| General temporary assistance | 97.2 | — | — | — | — |
| Government-provided personnel | — | — | — | — | — |
| Civilian electoral observers | — | — | — | — | — |
| Consultants | — | 165.7 | — | (165.7) | (100.0) |
| Official travel | 5 249.4 | 3 942.7 | 4 222.3 | 279.6 | 7.1 |
| Facilities and infrastructure | 50 658.4 | 62 741.8 | 55 940.1 | (6 801.7) | (10.8) |
| Ground transportation | 15 754.6 | 7 890.9 | 12 360.6 | 4 469.7 | 56.6 |
| Air transportation | 116 220.4 | 156 058.8 | 162 428.4 | 6 369.6 | 4.1 |
| Naval transportation | 2 651.5 | 3 610.6 | 3 772.6 | 162.0 | 4.5 |
| Communications | 15 325.7 | 17 005.1 | 19 301.9 | 2 296.8 | 13.5 |
| Information technology | 6 088.1 | 6 974.3 | 3 076.4 | (3 897.9) | (55.9) |
| Medical | 4 547.0 | 5 576.0 | 6 443.0 | 867.0 | 15.5 |
| Special equipment | 1 585.8 | 3 636.6 | 4 363.3 | 726.7 | 20.0 |
| Other supplies, services and equipment | 11 178.8 | 14 322.6 | 14 139.4 | (183.2) | (1.3) |
| Quick-impact projects | 100.0 | 1 000.0 | 1 000.0 | — | — |
| **Subtotal** | **229 456.9** | **282 925.1** | **287 048.0** | **4 122.9** | **1.5** |
| **Gross requirements** | **479 952.0** | **641 038.3** | **718 305.6** | **77 267.3** | **12.1** |
| Staff assessment income | 10 037.6 | 13 267.0 | 17 798.3 | 4 531.3 | 34.2 |
| **Net requirements** | **469 914.4** | **627 771.3** | **700 507.3** | **72 736.0** | **11.6** |
| Voluntary contributions in kind (budgeted)[d] | 1 780.2 | 2 274.0 | 3 067.1 | 793.1 | 34.9 |
| **Total requirements** | **481 732.2** | **643 312.3** | **721 372.7** | **78 060.4** | **12.1** |

[a] Reflects adjusted distribution of approved resources between military and police personnel and operational costs categories of expenditure.

[b] Cost estimates for 2004/05 are inclusive of a 15% vacancy rate compared to a 30% delayed recruitment factor applied in 2003/04.

[c] Cost estimates for 2004/05 are inclusive of a 5% vacancy rate compared to a 10% delayed recruitment factor applied in 2003/04.

[d] Represents contribution from Foundation Hirondelle in support of MONUC radio broadcasting services.

## 2. Contingent-owned equipment: major equipment and self-sustainment

7. Requirements for the period from 1 July 2004 to 30 June 2005 are based on standard reimbursement rates for major equipment and self-sustainment in the total amount of $76,647,800 as follows:

| *Category* | *Estimated amount (Thousands of US dollars)* |
|---|---|
| **Major equipment** | **37 682.9** |
| **Self-sustainment** | |
| Catering (kitchen facilities) | 2 892.1 |
| Office equipment | 2 209.8 |
| Electrical | 2 324.5 |
| Minor engineering | 1 468.1 |
| Laundry and cleaning | 2 641.7 |
| Tentage | 1 955.8 |
| Accommodation | 1 435.2 |
| Miscellaneous general stores | 5 231.5 |
| Communications | 9 461.3 |
| Medical services | 4 464.9 |
| Explosive ordnance disposal | 813.7 |
| Identification | — |
| Nuclear, biological and chemical protection | — |
| Observation | 3 515.1 |
| Field defence stores | 551.2 |
| Unique equipment | — |
| **Subtotal** | **38 964.9** |
| **Total** | **76 647.8** |

## 3. Non-budgeted contributions

8. The estimated value of non-budgeted contributions for the period from 1 July 2004 to 30 June 2005 is as follows:

| *Category* | *Estimated value (Thousands of US dollars)* |
|---|---|
| Status-of-forces agreement[a] | 256.8 |
| Voluntary contributions in kind (non-budgeted) | — |
| **Total** | **256.8** |

[a] Represents estimated rental value of field offices headquarters premises and air terminal in Kinshasa.

# III. Analysis of variances[1]

*Reference*

This section describes the single largest contributing factor of each resource variance according to specific standard options encompassed in the four standard categories listed below:

- **Mandate**: Variances caused by changes in the scale or scope of the mandate, or changes in the expected accomplishments as driven by the mandate;
- **External**: Variances caused by parties or situations external to the United Nations;
- **Cost parameters**: Variances caused by United Nations regulations, rules and policies;
- **Management**: Variances caused by management actions to achieve planned results more effectively (e.g. by reprioritizing or adding certain outputs) or efficiently (e.g. by taking measures to reduce personnel or operational inputs while maintaining the same level of outputs), and/or from performance-related issues (e.g. by having underestimated the costs or quantities of inputs required to produce a certain level of outputs, or by delayed recruitment).

| | *Variance* | |
|---|---|---|
| **Military observers** | $704.0 | 1.7% |

- **Management: full deployment of military observers**

9. The main factor contributing to the variance of $704,000 under this heading is the full deployment of the authorized strength of 760 military observers compared to the phased deployment during the 2003/04 financial period. The estimated resource requirements reflect a 3 per cent turnover factor applied to the computation of Mission subsistence allowance costs.

| | *Variance* | |
|---|---|---|
| **Military contingents** | $25,870.4 | 12.7% |

- **Management: full deployment of military personnel**

10. The main factor contributing to the variance of $25,870,400 under this heading is the full deployment of the Mission's authorized troop strength of 10,040 contingent personnel. The estimated resource requirements for military contingents reflect a 3 per cent turnover factor applied to the computation of troop costs.

[1] Resource variance amounts are expressed in thousands of United States dollars.

| | Variance | |
|---|---|---|
| **Civilian police** | $3,131.6 | 50.7% |

- **Management: full deployment of civilian police**

11. The main factor contributing to the variance of $3,131,600 under this heading is the full deployment of the authorized strength of 182 civilian police compared to the phased deployment in the 2003/04 financial period. The estimated resource requirements reflect a 10 per cent delayed deployment factor applied to the computation of Mission subsistence allowance costs.

| | Variance | |
|---|---|---|
| **International staff** | $29,470.7 | 33.8% |

- **Management: additional inputs and outputs**

12. The main factor contributing to the variance of $29,470,700 under this heading is the application to the computation of international staff costs of a 15 per cent vacancy factor compared to 30 per cent delayed recruitment factor in the 2003/04 financial period combined with the proposed increase of international staffing establishment by 34 posts from 938 to 972 (see also table 3, Human resources: Component 2, The Transitional Government and elections). The estimated resource requirements take into account phased deployment of the additional staff and are based on the assumption that 90 per cent of Professional staff and all Field Service staff would hold appointments of limited duration.

| | Variance | |
|---|---|---|
| **National staff** | $8,470.7 | 103.6% |

- **Management: additional inputs and outputs**

13. The main factors contributing to the variance of $8,470,700 under this heading are the application to the computation of national staff costs of the G-3, step IV, of the national staff salary scale based on actual and projected distribution of national staff by grade level combined with the proposed increase of the national staffing establishment by 55 posts from 1,299 to 1,354 (see also table 3, Human resources: Component 2, The Transitional Government and elections). The estimated resource requirements take into account phased deployment of the proposed additional staff and are based on a vacancy factor of 5 per cent compared to 10 per cent in the 2003/04 financial period.

| | Variance | |
|---|---|---|
| **United Nations Volunteers** | $5,497.0 | 43.8% |

- **Management: additional inputs and outputs**

14. The main factor contributing to the variance of $5,497,000 under this heading is the proposed increase of the United Nations Volunteers' strength by 71 Volunteers from 419 to 490 (see also table 3, Human resources: Component 2, The Transitional

Government and elections) combined with the application to the computation of living allowance requirements of a 5 per cent vacancy factor compared to 10 per cent in the 2003/04 financial period. The estimated resource requirements take into account phased deployment of the additional 71 Volunteers.

| | *Variance* | |
|---|---|---|
| **Official travel** | $279.6 | 7.1% |

- **Management: additional inputs and outputs**

15. The main factor contributing to the variance of $279,600 under this heading is the increased travel requirements in connection with the preparation for and launching of the voter registration and electoral process.

| | *Variance* | |
|---|---|---|
| **Facilities and infrastructure** | ($6,801.7) | (10.8%) |

- **Management: reduced inputs and same outputs**

16. The main factor contributing to the variance of $6,801,700 under this heading is reduced requirements for generators, prefabricated facilities and firefighting equipment, procurement action in respect of which will be completed during the 2003/04 period as well as reduced requirements for construction, renovation and alteration services and airfield infrastructure upgrades owing to the completion of major construction and infrastructure rehabilitation projects during the 2003/04 financial period.

| | *Variance* | |
|---|---|---|
| **Ground transportation** | $4,469.7 | 56.6% |

- **Management: additional inputs and outputs**

17. The main factor contributing to the variance of $4,469,700 under this heading is the replacement of 122 vehicles (72 ex-United Nations Mission in the Central African Republic (MINURCA) 4x4 vehicles and 50 light and medium buses to be written off during the 2003/04 financial period) and acquisition of 15 new 4x4 vehicles to support military staff officers assigned to the Ituri Brigade headquarters.

| | *Variance* | |
|---|---|---|
| **Air transportation** | $ 6,369.6 | 4.1% |

- **Management: additional inputs and outputs**

18. The main factors contributing to the variance of $6,369,600 under this heading are the projected increase in aircraft flying hours and related increased rental costs and aviation fuel consumption attributable to logistical support requirements in connection with the deployment of military and additional civilian personnel to the east of the country, including locations remote or inaccessible from the existing road supply routes and waterways.

19. During the 2004/05 financial period, the Mission will operate a fleet of 51 fixed-wing and rotary aircraft. The Mission's fleet of 23 fixed-wing aircraft would comprise 9 heavy and medium cargo aircraft, 5 short- and medium-range passenger and 5 light passenger aircraft used for transportation of passengers and medical evacuations and 4 passenger/cargo aircraft. The fleet of 28 helicopters would consist of 2 heavy cargo and 12 medium passenger/cargo helicopters, as well as 4 military attack and 10 military rotary-wing aircraft to provide a robust air support and transport capability to the deployed troops.

| | *Variance* | |
|---|---|---|
| **Naval transportation** | $162.0 | 4.5% |

- **Management: additional inputs and same outputs**

20. The main factor contributing to the variance of $162,000 under this heading is the requirement for liability insurance in respect of the Mission's fleet of 9 speedboats and 9 pushers/barges.

| | *Variance* | |
|---|---|---|
| **Communications** | $2,296.8 | 13.5% |

- **Management: full deployment of military personnel**

21. The main factor contributing to the variance of $2,296,800 under this heading is the increase in military contingents' self-sustainment requirements attributable to the full deployment of authorized troop strength of 10,040 contingent personnel.

| | *Variance* | |
|---|---|---|
| **Information technology** | ($3,897.9) | (55.9%) |

- **Management: reduced inputs and same outputs**

22. The main factor contributing to the variance of $3,897,900 under this heading is reduced requirement for data-processing equipment, associated software and licences, procurement action in respect of which will be completed during the 2003/04 financial period.

| | *Variance* | |
|---|---|---|
| **Medical** | $867.0 | 15.5% |

- **Management: full deployment of military personnel**

23. The main factor contributing to the variance of $867,000 under this heading is the increase in military contingents' self-sustainment requirements attributable to the full deployment of authorized troop strength of 10,040 contingent personnel.

| | Variance | |
|---|---|---|
| **Special equipment** | $726.7 | 20.0% |

- **Management: full deployment of military personnel**

24. The main factor contributing to the variance of $726,700 under this heading is the increase in military contingents' self-sustainment requirements attributable to the full deployment of authorized troop strength of 10,040 contingent personnel.

| | Variance | |
|---|---|---|
| **Other supplies, services and equipment** | ($183.2) | (1.3%) |

- **Management: reduced inputs and outputs**

25. The main factor contributing to the variance of $183,200 under this heading is the reduced requirement for freight owing to the acquisition and delivery of all generators and important quantities of prefabricated structures, other facilities, data-processing and firefighting equipment during the 2003/04 financial period.

# IV. Actions to be taken by the General Assembly

26. **The actions to be taken by the General Assembly in connection with the financing of MONUC are:**

(a) **Appropriation of the amount of $718,305,600, for the maintenance of the Mission for the 12-month period from 1 July 2004 to 30 June 2005;**

(b) **Assessment of $57,927,871 for the period from 1 to 30 July 2004;**

(c) **Assessment of $660,377,729 at a monthly rate of $59,858,800 for the period from 31 July 2004 to 30 June 2005, should the Security Council decide to continue the mandate of the Mission.**

## V. Summary of follow-up action taken to implement requests and recommendations of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions

| *Request/recommendation* | *Action taken to implement request/recommendation* |
|---|---|
| 1. The Advisory Committee enquired as to the extent to which it would be possible to use aircraft already at the disposal of the United Nations for transporting troops that come from the region, rather than incurring further expense for additional aircraft. The Committee was informed that at present the Mission had only one fixed-wing passenger aircraft that would be suitable for troop movements outside the Mission area and that the use of that aircraft for such purposes would be at the expense of internal support operations. However, the Mission's aircraft fleet is to be expanded shortly through the contracting of additional fixed-wing passenger aircraft, which would increase the capacity of the Mission to take on such flights. **The Committee requests the Mission to explore this possibility.** (A/58/447 and Corr.1, para. 21) | The Mission will have the capacity to deploy and rotate military contingents from countries in the region upon the arrival, during the 2003/04 financial period, of the two additional fixed-wing passenger aircraft. |
| 2. No mention is made in the proposed budget of cooperation and coordination between this section and other United Nations entities dealing with human rights in the region, such as the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) and special rapporteurs of the Commission on Human Rights. **The Advisory Committee stresses the importance of such cooperation in order to avoid duplication of work, and requests that information on this issue be included in the next budget submission.** (A/58/447, para. 36) | Cooperation and interaction between the Mission and the OHCHR field office in the Democratic Republic of the Congo are based on a memorandum of understanding concluded in October 2000. MONUC and OHCHR consult and closely coordinate activities in the country, including monitoring the human rights situation through collection of information, verification and reporting on human rights abuses, monitoring conditions in prisons and detention centres including joint visits, participation in human rights events, establishing working relations with local authorities, NGOs and civil society and training of staff.<br><br>While the OHCHR office in the Democratic Republic of the Congo has limited logistical resources and a small staff (two international staff), OHCHR has the capacity to manage projects of technical assistance and has established itself as a credible partner with the donor community. In this area, the Mission renders assistance to OHCHR in the coordination of implementation of technical cooperation activities funded by OHCHR in regions where it is not present. |

| *Request/recommendation* | *Action taken to implement request/recommendation* |
|---|---|
| | With regard to the activities of special rapporteurs of the Commission on Human Rights, the human rights staff of the Mission provides substantive information for their reports and the Mission facilitates and supports all field visits outside Kinshasa. |
| 3. **The Advisory Committee requests that the organizational structure be re-examined with a view to streamlining processes and avoiding duplication.** (A/58/447, para. 37) | The Mission re-examined the functions of the mandate Planning and Tracking Unit, the Policy Analysis and Reporting Unit and the Transition Support Unit with a view to delineating their respective responsibilities.<br><br>The Mandate Planning and Tracking Unit focuses on Mission-wide coordination, planning and tracking. The Unit provides a central focal point to overview progress across all components and programmes and drafts the Mission's monthly analytical reports and the Secretary-General's reports to the Security Council, and prepares policy decision papers for the senior management.<br><br>The Policy Analysis and Reporting Unit focuses on political developments within the Democratic Republic of the Congo. The Unit collates and synthesizes the daily and weekly reports from the field and liaison offices, participates in the Joint Operations Centre, provides a bridge to local conflict resolution activities in the field and works closely with the military in analysing data on the arms embargo.<br><br>The Transition Support Unit, in addition to acting as the Secretariat for the International Committee in Support of the Transition, closely monitors and assesses the activities of the Transitional Government and other transitional institutions by liaising with and following up on their activities. |
| 4. **The Advisory Committee requests that progress made on the management of vacancies and the timely recruitment and placement of Mission personnel be reported in the context of the next budget submission.** (A/58/447, para. 40) | As at 30 November 2003, the vacancy rate for international staff was 13.7 per cent compared to 16 per cent at 30 June 2003 and 30.8 per cent as at 30 June 2002. With a view to expediting the recruitment process, a team of recruitment specialists from the Department of Peacekeeping Operations visited MONUC in the latter part of November through December 2003 to render assistance in the selection of candidates for vacant posts. |
| 5. In the context of the various methods for costing block hours, together with the relative merits of commercial hiring versus letter-of-assist arrangements, **the Advisory Committee requests that a further progress report be provided in the context of the next budget submission.** (A/58/447, para. 47) | As opposed to contracting aircraft on the basis of block and additional flying hours, new contracts for the aircraft services which are currently being introduced have been restructured to include a base cost, which is the contractor's costs for providing the aircraft and crew and a projected number of flying hours (with no guarantee that they would be fully utilized) paid on the basis of the actual hours flown during the contract period. Awarding |

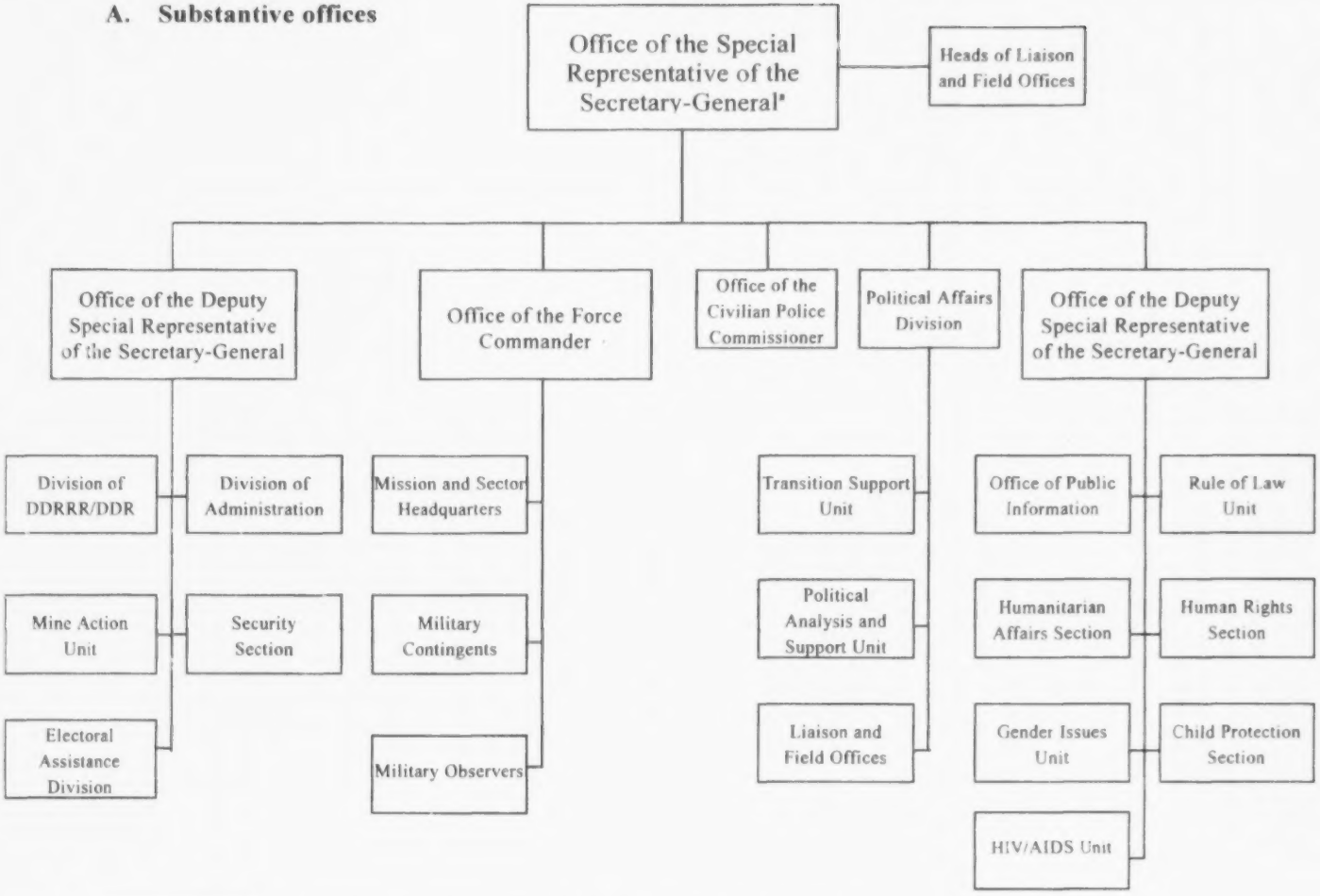
| *Request/recommendation* | *Action taken to implement request/recommendation* |
|---|---|
| | of the contracts is based on the overall lowest cost assuming the projected flying hours would be fully utilized.<br><br>The Mission currently deploys under the new contract structure 10 fixed-wing aircraft and 12 helicopters.<br><br>With this approach there remains a risk that companies unfamiliar with the United Nations peacekeeping operations may be discouraged by the absence of assured utilization of flying hours from participating in the bidding exercise. Experience gained with this approach will be carefully evaluated to determine its effectiveness and cost-efficiency. |
| 6. **The Advisory Committee recommends that the Mission examine the possibility of obtaining more versatile aircraft.** (A/58/447, para. 48) | Configuration of the Mission's fleet of aircraft is dependent on its operational requirements and is subject to regular reviews. Versatile aircraft are of particular value where the projected volume of required services is low (e.g. movement of passengers and cargo transportation) and allows utilization of such aircraft for alternative tasks, resulting in a smaller fleet. Conversely, in areas of heavy utilization, lower-cost but less versatile aircraft are being used since they can be fully tasked to carry out similar operations.<br><br>In MONUC, light passenger aircraft serve a dual purpose of transporting passengers, as well as for medical evacuation, thereby obviating the need for contracting dedicated aeromedical evacuation aircraft which would be underutilized. At the same time, owing to the heavy volume of passenger and cargo transportation requirements between main locations within the Mission area, the Mission is in a position to ensure effective utilization of passenger airliners and cargo transporters for dedicated tasking. |
| 7. **The Advisory Committee also requests that the next budget submission contain information on progress achieved in increasing the capacity to move personnel and material by land and river with a view to mitigating the expanding use of costly air assets.** (A/58/447, para. 49) | During the 2001/03 period, the Mission made a consistent effort to increase transportation of cargo by waterways. It should be noted, however, that owing to the size of the country, the absence of country-wide road and rail infrastructure and severely restricted route-distance in use of the existing railway and road networks owing to their serious disrepair, the Mission will continue in the foreseeable future to rely heavily on its air assets. |

| *Request/recommendation* | *Action taken to implement request/recommendation* |
|---|---|
| 8. **The Advisory Committee further requests that the Mission look into the feasibility and cost-effectiveness of outsourcing medical evacuations and report thereon in the context of the next budget submission for MONUC.** (A/58/447, para. 50) | Outsourcing of aeromedical evacuations on an as-required basis, while feasible, is not operationally acceptable as it would significantly increase the critically important evacuation time because the aircraft would have to be positioned outside of the Mission area (there are no commercial aeromedical evacuation assets in the Democratic Republic of the Congo). Replacing the Mission's light aircraft, which also serve for the transportation of passengers, by dedicated outsourced aeromedical aircraft would not be cost-effective. |
| 9. **On the basis of additional information provided to the Advisory Committee concerning ratios for vehicles and information technology equipment, the Committee observes that, in view of the air transportation available to the Mission, there is a need to examine more critically the justification for continuing without modification the use of standard vehicle ratios for MONUC. The Committee requests that this issue be addressed in the next budget submission** (A/58/447, para. 51) | In view of the absence of public transportation in the country, the Mission's fleet of light vehicles is used for the movement of personnel in Kinshasa and in areas of their deployment in the interior of the Democratic Republic of the Congo, as well as for patrolling by military observers. Owing to distances between Mission headquarters and sites of deployment of the Mission's civilian and military personnel and geographical dispersion of locations where MONUC has established its presence, transportation by air remains the only means for long-distance movement of personnel. The size of the Mission's vehicle fleet and applicable ratios are based on the operational requirements of the Mission and do not correlate with the number of its air assets. |

# Annex

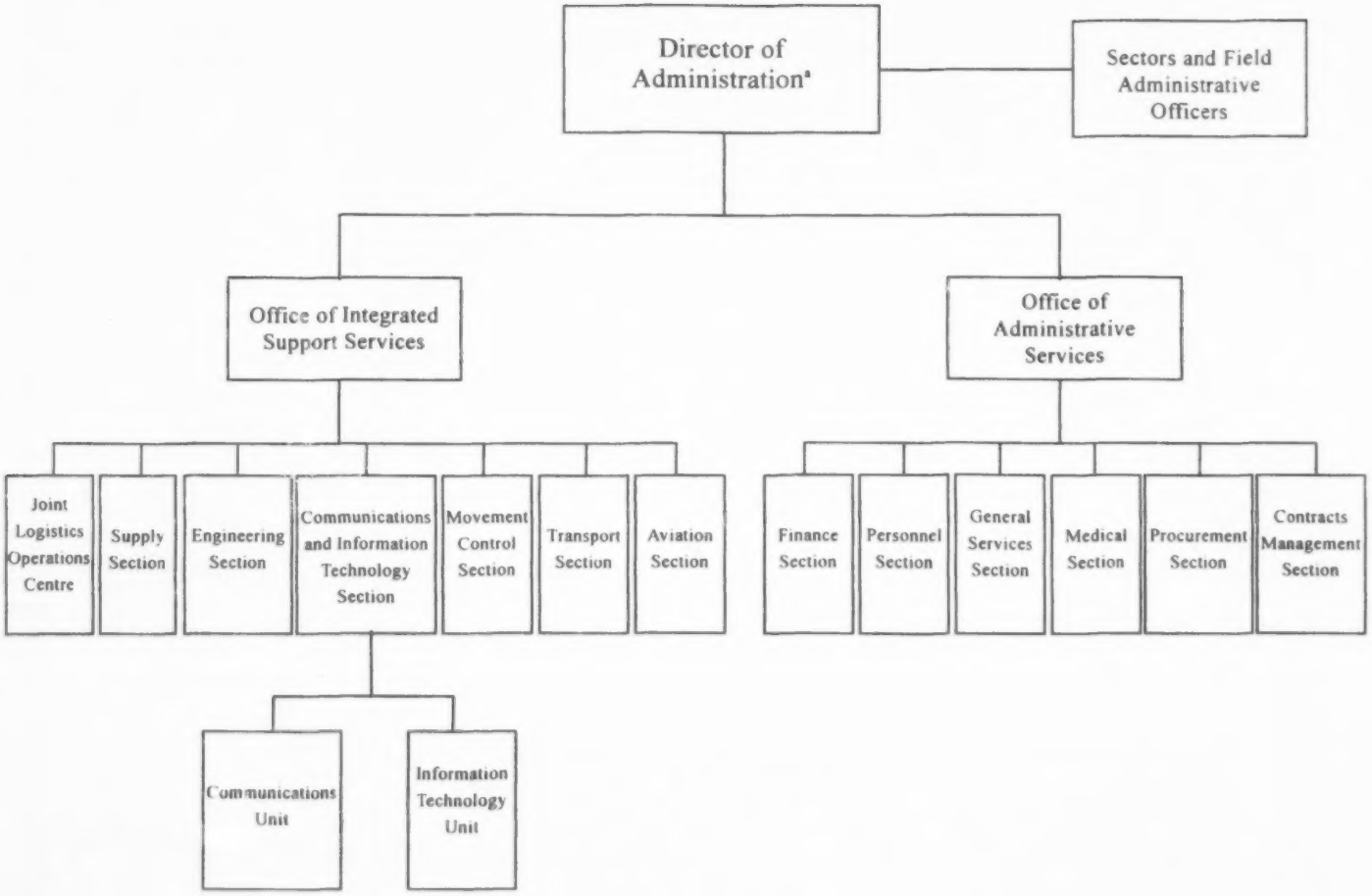
## Organization charts

### A. Substantive offices


Office of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General[a]
Heads of Liaison and Field Offices
Office of the Deputy Special Representative of the Secretary-General
Office of the Force Commander
Office of the Civilian Police Commissioner
Political Affairs Division
Office of the Deputy Special Representative of the Secretary-General
Division of DDRRR/DDR
Division of Administration
Mine Action Unit
Security Section
Electoral Assistance Division
Mission and Sector Headquarters
Military Contingents
Military Observers
Transition Support Unit
Political Analysis and Support Unit
Liaison and Field Offices
Office of Public Information
Humanitarian Affairs Section
Gender Issues Unit
HIV/AIDS Unit
Rule of Law Unit
Human Rights Section
Child Protection Section

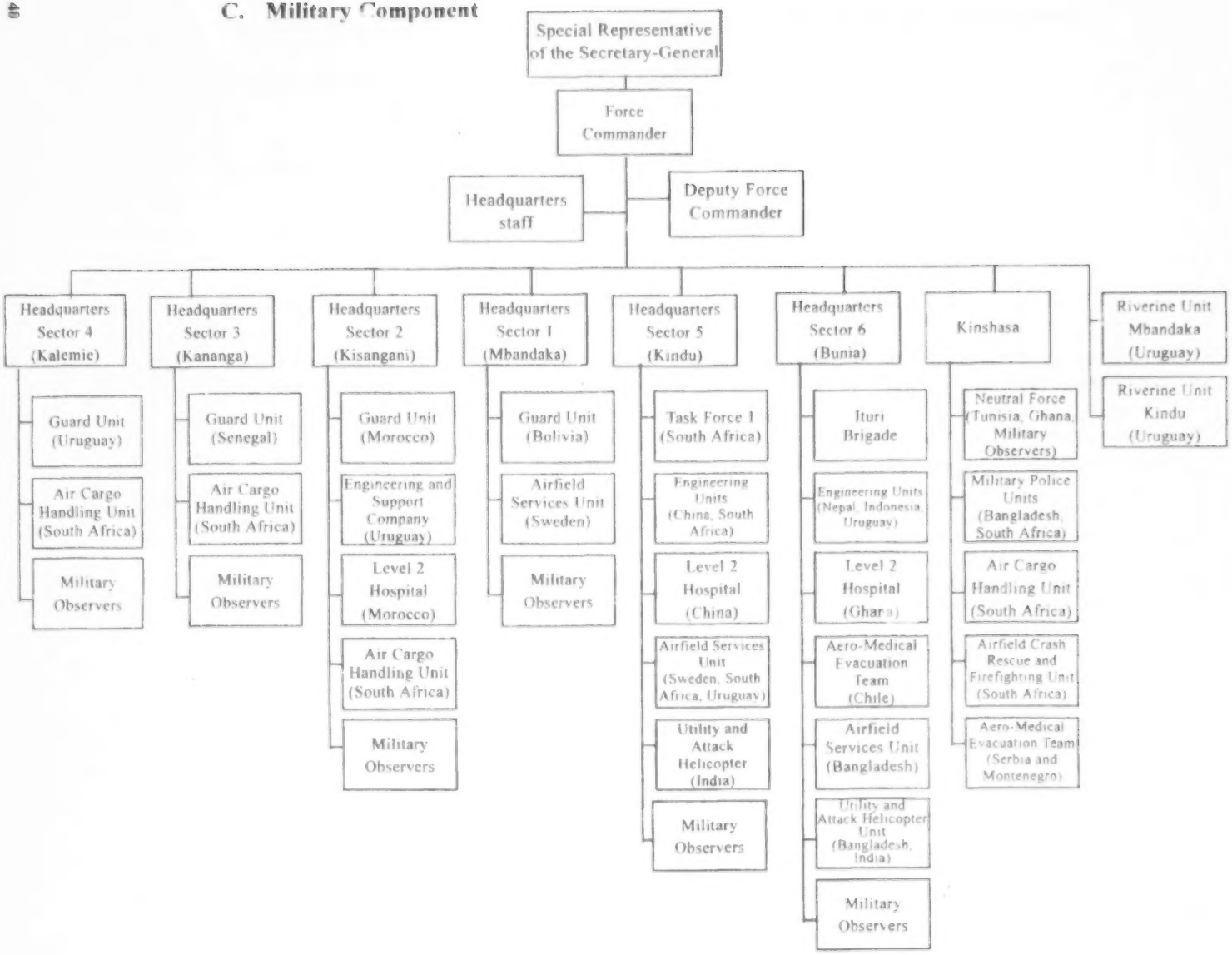
[a] Includes Mandate Planning and Tracking Unit, Protocol Unit, Legal Affairs Section, Community Relations Office and Quick Impact Projects Unit.

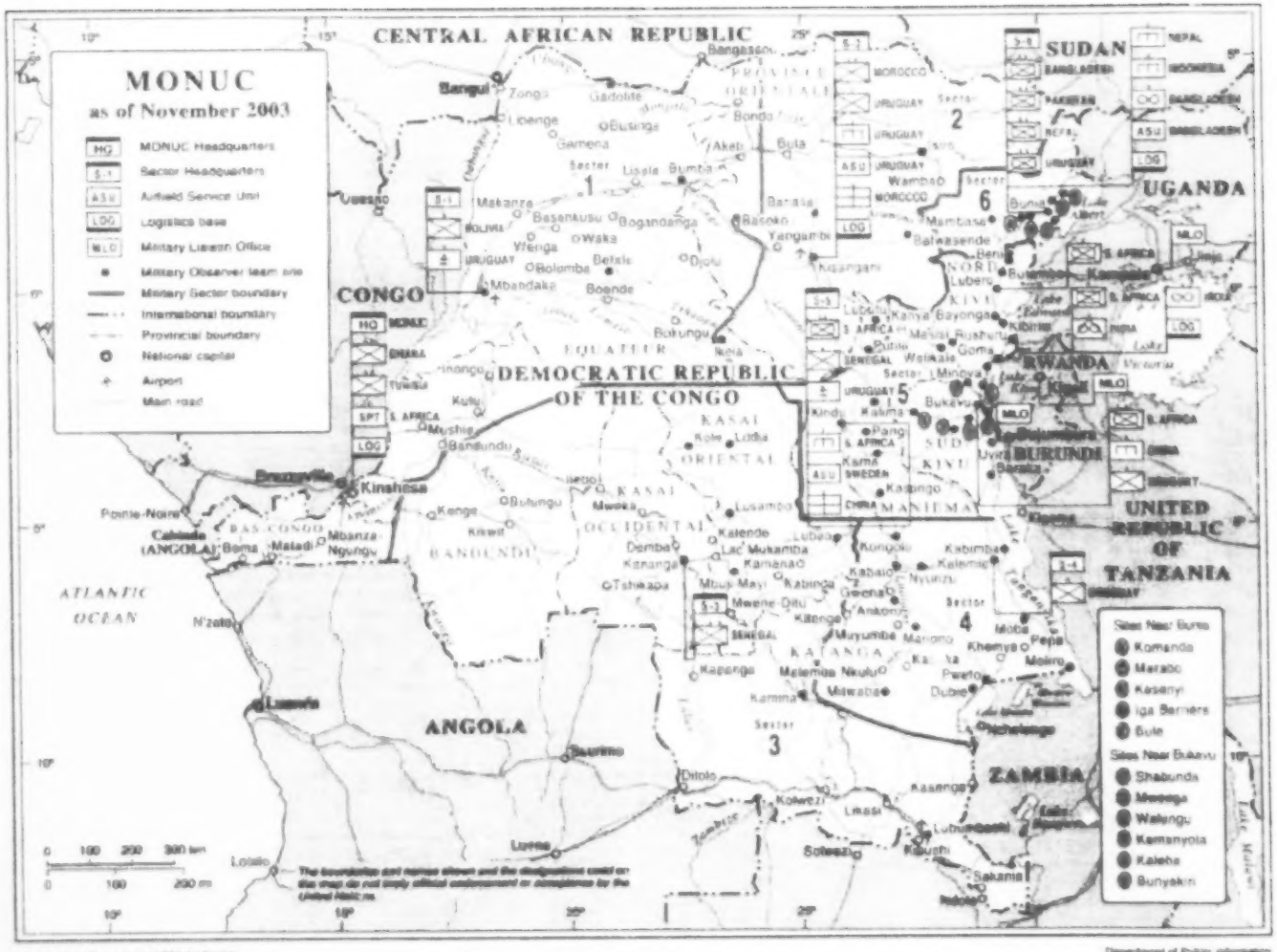
## B. Administrative offices




[a] Includes Aviation Safety Unit, Budget and Cost Control Unit, Administrative Coordination Unit and Mission Support Planning Unit.

## C. Military Component


Special Representative of the Secretary-General
Force Commander
Headquarters staff
Deputy Force Commander
Headquarters Sector 4 (Kalemie)
Guard Unit (Uruguay)
Air Cargo Handling Unit (South Africa)
Military Observers
Headquarters Sector 3 (Kananga)
Guard Unit (Senegal)
Air Cargo Handling Unit (South Africa)
Military Observers
Headquarters Sector 2 (Kisangani)
Guard Unit (Morocco)
Engineering and Support Company (Uruguay)
Level 2 Hospital (Morocco)
Air Cargo Handling Unit (South Africa)
Military Observers
Headquarters Sector 1 (Mbandaka)
Guard Unit (Bolivia)
Airfield Services Unit (Sweden)
Military Observers
Headquarters Sector 5 (Kindu)
Task Force 1 (South Africa)
Engineering Units (China, South Africa)
Level 2 Hospital (China)
Airfield Services Unit (Sweden, South Africa, Uruguay)
Utility and Attack Helicopter (India)
Military Observers
Headquarters Sector 6 (Bunia)
Ituri Brigade
Engineering Units (Nepal, Indonesia, Uruguay)
Level 2 Hospital (Ghana)
Aero-Medical Evacuation Team (Chile)
Airfield Services Unit (Bangladesh)
Utility and Attack Helicopter Unit (Bangladesh, India)
Military Observers
Kinshasa
Neutral Force (Tunisia, Ghana, Military Observers)
Military Police Units (Bangladesh, South Africa)
Air Cargo Handling Unit (South Africa)
Airfield Crash Rescue and Firefighting Unit (South Africa)
Aero-Medical Evacuation Team (Serbia and Montenegro)
Riverine Unit Mbandaka (Uruguay)
Riverine Unit Kindu (Uruguay)

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